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Greater Boston Newsstand: Five Cents

More Vets Get Furlough; Service Merger Pursued; Plot Against Turkey Seen

The World's Day—May 19, 1944

Boston: N. E. Vets Return From Mediterranean
Sun-bronzed New England veterans of the Mediterranean campaigns arrived at Fort Devens this morning, returned for a three-week furlough under the rotation policy of the War Department. [Page 2.]

Forest fire-fighting equipment for every small town and village in Massachusetts, even if the State has to help finance such projects, was proposed today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, as the answer to recurring spring forest fires. [Page 2.]

More than 10,000 books and many tons of old magazines and newspapers were contributed to the wastepaper drive today by Boston Public Library as a total of approximately 41 tons of the vital war material was sorted and set out by library employees. [Page 4.]

Five Hyde Park junior high school students were awarded prizes today for essays written after a visit to a Jewish synagogue in a contest designed to diminish misunderstandings which result in racial prejudice. [Page 4.]

Washington: Service Merger After War Urged
Merger of the armed services after the war was urged by Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, and Maj. Gen. M. G. White, the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff, before the House Postwar Military Policy Committee, which concluded hearings on the proposal. [Page 9.]

Ambrose O'Connell, executive vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a former First Assistant Postmaster General, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, to succeed Irvine L. Lenroot, resigned.

Legislation authorizing the Navy to build an additional 1,000,000 tons of landing craft, largely for Pacific use, was approved by the House without dissent. Previous authorizations totaled 2,000,000 tons.

Fairly rapid agreement between the House and Senate versions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights," for veterans' benefits, is expected, following the 387-0 House vote. [Page 3.]

In Europe: Plot Against Turkey Suspected
A plot to overthrow the Turkish Government is suspected in connection with the arrest of several leaders of the Turkish pro-Nazi organization, "Pan-Turanian," announcement of which was made in an Ankara radio broadcast which declared that martial law had been imposed at Istanbul.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, conferred with President Ismet Inonu and Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu after his return recently from Berlin. It was presumed in Ankara that the discussion concerned German-Turkish trade relations and the suspension of chrome shipment to the Reich.

The Communist delegate in Beyrouth, Lebanon, to the Greek Political Conference, Petros Roussos, accepted the proposed formation of a single national army under orders of the Government in exile and denied vigorously that Communists were responsible for civil war in Greece.

More than 1,000 happy, repatriated American and Allied prisoners of war and civilians sailed from Barcelona today for Algiers on the lap of a homeward journey to the United States aboard the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm.

National: \$250 N. Y.-London Air Service Seen
A \$250 ferry service between New York and London, with a plane leaving every two or three hours, will be available within 10 years after the war, it was predicted in Cleveland by William A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, who has arrived in Honolulu, said he had come to Hawaii as a representative of the Secretary of War for firsthand observations which would aid demobilization.

A walkout of 56 drivers tied up the busses of the Schuylkill Valley Lines, Inc., transportation company serving 100,000 persons in Southeastern Pennsylvania, in a dispute involving a bonus. [Other strike news: Page 9.]

Australia: Dispute Over Censorship Settled
Settlement of the censorship dispute which resulted in temporary suspension of six Australian newspapers is announced by Acting Prime Minister Francis E. Forde. A new censorship code has been agreed to by the Government and the Australian newspapers under which censorship shall be imposed "exclusively for reasons of defense and national security . . . and criticism and comment, however strongly expressed, shall be free."

Canada: Northwest Forest Fires Rage Unchecked
Fourteen forest fires east of the Rockies in Northern British Columbia are now so far beyond control that rain alone can halt the flames, declares District Forester R. D. Gregor, who has closed all forests in the area. Each fire covers an area of 10,000 acres or more. One has already burned through a 27-mile section along the Alaska highway.

A Prisoner?—So What?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Newspapermen don't tell. When Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent, was captured by the Germans at Tobruk on Sept. 14, 1942, the German commander's eyes lit up with expectation. Here was a man who "knew all." The German officer said frankly, "We'd rather have you as a prisoner than a whole division." Then he made Mr. Allen an offer. "If you will tell us the disposition of the British Fleet at this time, we will release you and put you back across the lines." "Don't be silly," replied the newspaperman.

Busman Joins Navy, Takes 'Crew' Along

MADISON, Ind., May 19 (R)—The White Star Bus Line will remember Raymond L. Taulman of Madison as an employee who stuck to the job to the very last. Mr. Taulman drove his last trip to Indianapolis yesterday, turned his bus over to another driver, and was inducted into the Navy along with his 35 passengers.

Waste Paper Collections

Belmont (whole territory) Tomorrow.
Waltham—Sunday.
Woburn—Sunday.
Wakefield—Sunday.
Boston—Tomorrow.
Commonwealth Ave., Dartmouth to Arlington; Marlborough Street, Dartmouth to Arlington; Beacon Street, Dartmouth to Charles; Arlington Street, Commonwealth to Beacon; Berkeley Street, Commonwealth to Beacon; Clarendon Street, Commonwealth to Beacon; Dartmouth Street, Commonwealth to Beacon.

Weather Predictions

Clear—Cool
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Pouter' Pigeon



By a Staff Photographer

Peanuts Prohibited

Being a union pigeon—a member of Park Commissioner William P. Long's Boston Common Flying Corps—this bird resolutely passes by the extended hand, now that his boss has ruled out continued largesse of this kind.

Pigeons Coo Mass Protest On Boston Ban

Swarms of pigeons from all over the City gathered at the Boston Common Parkman Bandstand today in a mass protest against the order of William P. Long, Park Commissioner, that no one from now on shall feed them in the Public Garden. And as far as the Common is concerned, Commissioner Long has issued a fervent "no-feeding" plea.

Prior to addressing the fluttering gathering, Old Chief Boston, Dean of the pigeon world, said, in an exclusive interview, that Mr. Long's edict was "an outrage."

Pigeons Indignant

"We pigeons can take care of ourselves all right," he said, "but what we are concerned with is depriving children of the enjoyment of feeding us. After all, there's plenty to eat for us here in the Garden. But, if we can give a little pleasure to those kindly people that pass through here, we feel we are contributing much to the boosting of morale in these war days."

Flitting about in a leafy elm, Chirp, the sparrow, watched with interest the protest meeting. Asked if he had any sympathy with the pigeons, he chirped that pigeons had always been friendly, and in many instances had shared their handouts with him. "Therefore, the pigeons' loss is ours," Chirp peeped.

Squirrels Unconcerned

The whole matter was of little interest, however, to Mr. Scroggins, granddaddy of the squirrel tribe. Peanuts were still coming his way, and so far as he knew there was no law against it. And besides, he and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren had been busy storing bushels of peanuts for the future. Anyway, he saw no hardship on the squirrels for the present.

Commissioner Long today emphasized that he wants the feeding of pigeons stopped in the Public Garden, and expects people to obey that rule, but he admitted that he wasn't too much concerned over the feeding of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Allies Drive Wedge Into Hitler Line; Sevastopol: 'Dunkерque' That Failed; High Pay for Low Skill Causes Strife

Arbiter in Colt plant upheld by New England WLB in all but one point in dispute.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

New England's toughest labor tangle—an unusual wage mixup where workers of lower skill were drawing \$8,000 to \$9,000 a year while workers of higher skill were earning less—received a further ironing out from the Regional War Labor Board here today.

The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., is the concern involved. Though it is manufacturing Thompson submachine guns and also cannon, it has had two strikes this spring, one lasting a week, the other two days, and claims these have been followed by a slowdown which has cut production nearly in half.

A few days ago the company reported it had lost \$729,000 in four weeks, due largely to the strike, and that its total loss for the first quarter of this year comes to \$1,375,000.

Source of Trouble

Chief source of trouble is attributed to excessive piece rates. An arbitrator shaved off as much as \$1 an hour in some cases, and in others gave an increase. On the average he reduced piece rate earnings about 46 cents an hour. On the other hand he gave day workers an increase of approximately 7.6 cents an hour.

There were about 3,500 piece workers and 7,500 day workers in the plant. Complaints were voiced by piece workers who felt other piece workers were being overpaid, by day workers who were dissatisfied because they thought they were being discriminated against, and by the company which held the wage structure entirely out of line.

Arbitrator Named

A year ago the National War Labor Board appointed Prof. Douglass V. Brown of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to arbitrate the dispute. His findings went into effect last March, and the strikes were directed against his award.

Today the New England WLB supported him on all points save one, over objections of the labor members of the Board. Its reasoning is set forth in an opinion prepared by Chairman Saul Wallen. The board, however, decided that the arbitrator had exceeded the scope of the submission of the case by the company and the union in establishing a new wage scale which would result in a 4 per cent saving in the total straight time payroll. Instead the WLB ordered that the company's payroll remain about the same but be redistributed on a more equitable basis.

The arbitrator was requested to proceed at once with the suggested revision of rates and report back to the board on Thursday, May 25.



German troops waited on tip of Crimea for evacuation fleet that never got through.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SEVASTOPOL, U. S. S. R., May 18. Delayed—Grim evidence of the final agony of the "German Dunkerque which failed" was viewed today by a group of Allied correspondents who visited the Kherones peninsula.

In a dramatic concluding phase of this battle, more than 30,000 men—together with large quantities of guns, vehicles, and matériel which the Germans had dragged with them from their retreat to Sevastopol—were compressed onto the tapering spit of barren land at the southwestern tip of the Crimea.

Funnel With No Outlet
It was like being driven into a funnel from which there was no outlet.

Soviet warships and planes patrolled the surrounding water. Soviet artillery commanded the approaches to the shore.

Soviet guns constantly pounded the huddled Germans, who nevertheless fought desperately to hold off the Russian ground forces—fought until their strength and hope of rescue faded.

Battle of Kherones

The battle of Kherones began on the evening of May 9, and lasted until 11 o'clock on the morning of May 12. Driven from Sevastopol, remnants of five German divisions retreated helters-skelter into the peninsula, where the German command hoped to hold a strong defense line, pending evacuation.

It clearly was so impossible to disentangle the various units and divisions that the Kherones defense line was organized on a territorial basis. Officers were assigned command not of specific troops, but just of areas—and the command extended to the troops which happened to be there. The line itself extended for five miles across the broad base of the peninsula.

Fleet Falls Nazis

Evacuation was scheduled for May 10, but of the fleet of more than 100 ships which was sent from Romania for that purpose, only four managed to reach Kherones Bay at the tip of Kherones and only two of these got off, the other two being disabled during loading. Accordingly, the German command told its troops that, owing to an unexpected delay in evacuation operations, they would have to hold out another 24 hours.

The story was repeated several times. German ships did not arrive. Ammunition became scarce. Finally, on the night of May 12, the Russians unleashed an intensive artillery and aerial barrage. Small groups of Russians infiltrated into the Nazi lines and put out machine-gun nests.

Nazi Collapse

At this point, many officers including Lieut. Col. Alexander Franz, Chief of Staff of the now nonexistent 11th German Infantry Division, counseled surrender. The generals refused. They ordered a second defense line at a point where the peninsula was less than a mile across.

But by this time, Soviet tanks were pressing forward. Nazi discipline had collapsed. There was a wide scramble toward the shore. Some soldiers, in defiance of orders, even put to sea in rudely improvised from planks and packing cases—hoping somehow to reach the Rumanian shore 200 miles away.

But the majority—about 20,000 men—surrendered.



Allies Attack Hitler Line

Upper: French mechanized equipment moved into the Italian town of Castellote after it fell to the combined forces of the Fifth Army in the second day of the offensive which breached the Gustav Line. Lower: Arrows indicate approximate advances of American, French, British, and Polish troops. Shaded area shows Hitler Line defenses. Cross indicates location of Sant' Oliva, which a French spearhead is approaching.

Nazis Take Drastic Step To Tighten Grip on Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—Political commissars have been introduced into the German Army.

This development—expected for some time as the Nazi Party has been faced with growing difficulty in its relations with the German Army officers—is disclosed in Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener Nationalzeitung.

An article by Lieut. Fritz Hein, described as a Nationalsozialistischer Führungs Officer (National Socialist Training Officer), told of the move with the frank admission that it was similar to the now-abandoned political controls of the Red Army in Russia.

1918 Failure Explained
"Our great decisive offensive of 1918," wrote Lieutenant Hein, "failed because the soldiers who were ordered into battle had not been mentally prepared and were therefore unable to stand the heavy strain."

The author praised the Russians, who were the first to recognize that the political education of the army was the prerequisite of military success. "The 'weltanschauung' (philosophical) education of the soldier," he declared, "is at least as important as his military training."

He expressed hope that the Germans would be able to catch up with the Russians, who had a considerable start, and that in any coming crisis the German soldier would prove himself sufficiently hardened through political indoctrination.

The details of Lieutenant Hein's story were radioed by the BBC. Competent authorities in London have long believed that political leadership of the German soldiers has been receiving special attention since Stalingrad. The Nazis have feared that the repercussions of the 1918 failure would be repeated.

"Our great decisive offensive of 1918," wrote Lieutenant Hein, "failed because the soldiers who were ordered into battle had not been mentally prepared and were therefore unable to stand the heavy strain."

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Record Price Paid For Historic Stamp

By the Associated Press

London, May 19

Record price of \$1,300 was paid at a stamp auction yesterday for a historic two-penny blue stamp divided and used at Hull on March 27, 1841, to pay penny postage on two separate letters.

One was posted to Beverly and one to Hull and both on portions of the original envelope now have come to light. This is the first known bisected stamp and the rarest in Britain.

How Strong Is Hitler Line? First Details of Nazi Defense

By Ronald Stood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

Intersecting plain has been linked up for 12 miles with antitank ditches.

Continuous lines of barbed wire, some 70 pill boxes and other concrete works, and more than 2,000 large bunkers provide cover for the defenders and traps for the attackers.

All houses in the area have been demolished to provide a field of fire for German guns and penetrating this zone threatens to be a grim business.

However, the Allied advance from the shattered Gustav Line threatens to outflank the forward positions in the Hitler Line in the Liri Valley itself, where a British spearhead is being followed by reinforcements from the Rapido River bridgehead.

Bombers batter Berlin and Brunswick—MacArthur leapfrogs to Wakde Island.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

French troops and American tanks in Italy have broken into the outer reaches of the Hitler Line, and a large force of American daylight bombers has struck at Berlin and Brunswick in a resumption of the great preinvasion aerial offensive.

The French and Americans have driven a pie-shaped wedge into the mountains that form the central-southern wall of the Hitler defenses between Pontecorvo and Esperia. They are approaching Sant' Oliva, only four miles from Pico on one of the key roads of the Nazi defense system.

To the south, other American units are shelling Itri, 65 miles from Rome, and Gaeta, important Tyrrhenian seaport. In the Cassino area, the victorious Poles and British are within 1½ miles of Piedmonte, Hitler Line outpost. The Polish flier flying from Mount Cassino offers eloquent testimony to the hollowing of early Nazi victories. Less than five years ago the Germans boasted they had crushed the Poles forever.

American, French, British, and Polish troops now have advanced 17 miles through the shattered German Gustav defenses. A high Allied officer has officially described the German withdrawal as a "disorderly retreat."

While the present assaults on the Hitler Line are important, they are nonetheless preliminary in character. A combined all-out attack probably will be necessary to crack the complicated Nazi defensive system. And some regrouping doubtless will have to be done before this big push can get under way.

General Alexander will want to hit with his fullest power because the fate of all German-held Italy very well may depend upon the manner in which the Hitler Line stands up. So far, the Germans appear to have employed only local reserves from among the 19 divisions they have south of Rome. This means that if the Hitler Line begins to sag, they will have to decide whether it would be expedient to bring down the six divisions they have in Northern Italy.

These divisions have been depended upon to take care of the turbulent populations in the Italian industrial cities and to hold in check Yugoslav Partisans in the Isonzo Valley. If they were removed to the south, the Germans might find their communications with the north cut off immediately and an imposing guerrilla army at their heels. Rather than risk this, many observers believe, the Germans will elect to give up Central Italy and Rome and beat a quick retreat to the Po if the Hitler Line fails to hold.

Details of the renewed air assaults on Germany are not yet available, but apparently the raiders encountered strong resistance from German fighters. Heavy German air attacks on communications and concentrations behind the Russian front also are reported. These displays of Nazi aerial power are interesting in view of General Arnold's statement yesterday that the German Air Force might be dangerously near the breaking point.

In the war against Japan, General MacArthur's troops have leapfrogged more than 100 miles up the Dutch New Guinea coast from Hollandia for a quick conquest of the Wakde Island area, and General Stilwell's jungle veterans have launched an all-out attack on Myittha, main Japanese base in northern Burma.

Italy:

French troops and United States tanks broke into the Hitler Line
Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Police Officers Trained In Race Outbreaks Urged

The only way to combat the increasing tendency toward race riots in the United States is to have a police force which is specifically and thoroughly trained in the handling of racial incidents, declared Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, here last night.

Mr. Marshall was the chief speaker at a meeting opening the annual membership drive of the Boston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. He spoke as an authority on race riots at Detroit and other American cities which he had investigated at first hand for his organization, and his recommendations supported the current efforts of the Boston Police Department to complete a constructive plan for dealing with increasing racial incidents in Dorchester and the South End.

Above all, Mr. Marshall said, it was imperative to understand that small racial outbreaks are not "just kid stuff." They are warning indicators of a serious underlying tension which will develop into worse and worse incidents and ultimately into riots, if they are not understood for what they are, and intelligently handled by the community and the police.

Long Series

The Detroit riot of June, 1943, Mr. Marshall said, was the clear result of a long series of discriminations by the Detroit police, in which the police automatically beat up the Negroes and defended the whites in every racial incident. By contrast, he said, the police in Beaumont, Texas, stopped a riot there by disarming both Negroes and whites impartially. In the Harlem, N. Y., riot, the police likewise acted impartially, according to plan, and the riot consequently did not take on a significantly racial character.

After the Detroit riot, Mr. Marshall said, the civil and police leaders of Atlanta, Ga., got everyone together and laid plans for handling any incident intelligently. As a result, when a gang of white boys saw a Negro youth riding a bicycle down the street one day, and "saw a chance for some fun," the word was instantly flashed to the police, two riot cars full of police who had been schooled in exactly what to do were on the spot in five minutes, and the white youngsters were taken into custody at once, and released later after some straight talking. That is the way to handle racial incidents, Mr. Marshall said. Those youngsters will think twice before "having some fun" in that way again.

In the case of the Detroit riot, Mr. Marshall said that "everyone but the police and the Mayor knew it was coming months before, and the Detroit Free Press had pleaded for a change in the customary police tactics of beating up the Negroes whenever there was trouble."

Halted Every Car

Immediately after the incident on the Belle Isle bridge which lighted the fuse, he said, the police halted every car of Negroes returning from Belle Isle and searched for weapons, letting white people pass unmolested. Later in the day, they left white beatings of Negroes alone while they concentrated on a Negro outbreak.

Where white and Negro mobs came together, Mr. Marshall continued, the police stood back to the whites, and shot into the Negro crowd. They cruised in other colored areas, shooting from police cars at Negroes, while whites who were burning Negro cars were left alone.

Mr. Marshall described a typical incident on which, he said, no one disputed the facts. A Detroit police car gave a tough "going over" to a group of Negro youths who were crossing the street from a cafeteria in the local Y. W. C. A. to their rooms in the Y. M. C. A. across the street.

Ultimately they were released and went into the Y. M. C. A. building. When the last boy had passed through the door, he shouted back "Heil Hitler" at the officers. One of the officers thereupon shot him, through the back, after the boy was already inside the Y. M. C. A.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely.

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'No, Not Yet—But Monday Sure'



Circus Trains to Reach B. & M. Yards for Opening Tuesday

With the lumbering big elephants doing their loyal bit in helping to unload the double-length steel flat cars on which the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus will arrive from New York next Monday, the truckloads of apparatus will move quickly into Boston Garden for the opening performance on Tuesday night, May 23. The circus will give two performances daily, at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m., through Sunday, June 4. Tickets now on sale at Garden and Filene's.

WLB Defended Only a Few Days More, Boys, In Leather And the Big Show'll Be Here Strike Cause

SALEM, Mass., May 19 (AP)—Replying to charges that a walkout of engineers and firemen in the Salem-Peabody leather district was the fault of the War Labor Board, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board said today that his Board's decisions on voluntary wage adjustments were made last December and that notification was withheld at the request of union representatives.

Approximately 35 to 40 factories have been affected by the two-day-old walkout as well as 2,700 workers.

Mr. Wallen said that union officials were dissatisfied with the Board rulings in the voluntary cases and requested that the rulings be held up temporarily pending Board action on a dispute case involving similar job classifications in other leather companies.

"This dispute case," Mr. Wallen's statement read, "was certified to the Board on Jan. 7 and the Bureau of Labor Statistics was requested to conduct a survey and report back to the Board on the prevailing wage rates for firemen and engineers in the Peabody-Salem area."

"Late in March, the National Office of the International Union of Operating Engineers and Firemen (American Federation of Labor) was informed of the reason for withholding the Board ruling and no objection to this procedure was filed by the union since that time."

He added that, "if, as the union states, this is the first strike in 43 years of existence, the union certainly chose the most inappropriate time in that 43 years to break its record. The strike is particularly inexcusable, since it involves not only firemen and engineers but will involuntarily involve 3,000 to 4,000 other workers who wish to continue their job of producing war materials."

The United Leather Workers International Union this morning announced its "full support" to members involved in the walkout.

Nursery School Officers Re-elected
Mrs. Robert L. Goodale of Cambridge has been elected President of the Nursery Training School of Boston and of the Ruggles Street Nursery School for her fourth term.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation yesterday other officers also were re-elected: Mrs. Charles R. Peck of Concord, Vice-President; Miss Margaret W. Thatcher of Boston, Secretary; Mrs. Howard M. Mostrom of Belmont, Corresponding Secretary, and James Garfield of Cambridge, Treasurer.

Middlebury Gets New Dean
MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 19 (AP)—Miss Mary A. Williams, Director of Admissions at the Women's College of Middlebury, has been appointed Dean of Women, President Samuel S. Stratton announced today. He said she will take over the new position July 1, succeeding Miss Eleanor S. Ross, who is retiring at the close of this term.

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New England Crops Hit By Heavy Frosts

By the Associated Press

Widespread damage to tender crops in Massachusetts and the possibility that Cape Cod's bountiful cranberry crop was nipped by an unexpected frost during the night was reported today by the State College's Field Extension Service in Waltham and by the State Department of Agriculture.

Vermont orchardists reported extensive damage in apple orchards in the southern section of the State and New Hampshire farmers said that some damage had been done to trees and crops. The New Hampshire Weather Bureau reported, however, that low humidity and a wind prevented extensive damage in southern sections of the State.

Extensive damage to gardens was reported in open areas near Portland, Maine, and environs, where the temperature dropped to 28 during the night. The rest of the State, however, apparently escaped the killing frost.

Little Protection
Paul Dempsey, horticulturist of the State College's field extension Service, said there probably would be additional heavy damage to night as farmers had few means of protecting young plants from another forecast frost.

Mr. Dempsey reported that the damage to beans, corn, and other tender plants was quite general throughout Massachusetts and that cranberry farmers who had not flooded bogs probably suffered heavy loss.

"I saw quite a lot of damage to grape vines on my way up through Blackstone Valley," said Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, a large farm owner, as he warned growers to cover vegetables tonight with anything available in view of warnings that there might be another frost.

"I lost some corn, but not all, and a few beans," he said. "The damage appeared to be most extensive in the lowlands. Another frost tonight might do extensive damage on farms where irrigation is not available."

Apple Tree Damage
Neither the Extension Service nor the Agriculture Department had received any reports of damage to the apple crop in Massachusetts but both departments indicated that it was possible that young buds had been nipped.

Henry Foster, Manager of one of the largest orchards in Southern Vermont, estimated that 80 per cent of his apple crop—normally 90,000 bushels—would be lost.

Mr. Dempsey said that cranberry farmers could protect their crops by flooding the bogs. Temperatures were as low as 20 in some bogs on the Cape last night and may go even as low tonight.

Mr. Webster said that farmers could get some protection by covering young plants, particularly beans, cucumbers and tomatoes. On irrigated farms, he added, flooding would offer some relief, but he cautioned against that if the crops already had been nipped.

N. E. Vets Home For Furloughs
Back from the battlefields of Africa, Sicily, and Italy, a large number of New England veterans arrived at the overseas reception center at Fort Devens today. This was the final step in a trip which takes them home for a three-week furlough, under the rotation plan of the War Department.

Quickly "processed" at the center, many of the veterans recalled the days more than two years ago when they had come to Fort Devens as recruits and had been "processed" into the Army. The path they had entered then had become a full circle, and after taking many to the historic conflicts against the Afrika Corps and the defeat of Italy, had returned home to their New England homes.

Weather Predictions
By U. S. Weather Bureau
Clear—Cool
Boston and vicinity: Clear and continued cool tonight with light frost in suburbs again tonight. Saturday fair with some high cloudiness and continued cool; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Clear and continued cool with heavy frost. Saturday fair and continued cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Clear and continued cool with heavy frost. Saturday fair and some high cloudiness and continued cool.

Massachusetts: Clear and continued cool with frost in the interior. Saturday fair with some high cloudiness and continued cool.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Clear and continued cool with frost. Saturday fair with some high cloudiness and continued rather cool.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 10 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 10:30 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Forest Fire Equipment In Every Town Advocated

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forest fire-fighting equipment for every small town and village in Massachusetts even if the State has to help in financing such projects was the answer given by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, today, to the annually recurring Spring battle against timberland conflagrations.

Lack of adequate community defense, wherein the small towns and villages depend almost wholly upon outside help in insufficient quantity, and sometimes quality, was described by the Commissioner as a key weakness in the State's efforts to safeguard valuable timberlands necessary to the war effort and postwar reconstruction.

Back from a survey of the Freetown-Assonet-Fall River region, where trained forest rangers are keeping an alert watch over smoking embers in the wake of a 6,000-acre blaze, Mr. Kenney went into conference with Governor Saltonstall on drought conditions promoting a serious outbreak of forest fires lately.

His summary of the latest fire was right to the point and appropriate to the over-all picture of forest fires in Massachusetts on an annual Spring basis: "Not enough equipment in the right places . . . too little manpower to watch for new outbreaks once scattered flames were under control . . . hence, rekindling of fires on Monday which were well under control in the early stages of the conflagration."

Depends on Cities
Freetown, like most other small communities throughout Massachusetts, he said, all but depends completely upon the neighboring large cities and big towns for fire-fighting equipment. While this year the drought has added to the fire hazards building up to one of the worst Spring outbreaks in many years, the factor of unprotected towns and villages is one of the determining weaknesses in the State's protection, he said.

The result of dependence of small communities upon equipment considerably removed from the fire has been more or less disastrous, depending upon the weather conditions. The larger communities, thinking chiefly in terms of fighting fires in buildings, are never too well equipped with the lighter and more maneuverable facilities for combating timber fires in wide-open spaces where water is at a premium.

Mr. Kenney opposed the creation of county forest fire-fighting units on the theory that if each community, village or town is equipped to handle its own fires, there can be an immediate exchange of facilities when any one community is attacked by forest fires.

Too Late, Too Little
"Getting to the fire too late with too little prevents stopping a forest fire within the first mile, before it develops into an uncontrollable conflagration," Mr. Kenney explained.

Lack of trained personnel within the towns is also a handicap in fighting forest fires, he said. The wartime manpower shortage has served to accentuate that weakness this spring. Those are reasons, he pointed out, for the fact that 1,199 fires that got started this spring have already burned over considerably more acreage than more than 2,200 fires did last year.

"It is difficult to impress upon the State and upon the local communities the importance of proper defense against forest fires, when they are almost completely confined to three months of the year before the forests become green and less susceptible to combustion."

"Most fires should never start, since they are 100 per cent due to human carelessness. But when they do start, they should never be allowed to get beyond the first mile before adequate equipment blocks their paths. This can be done by properly equipping the small communities."

Some of the equipment he referred to as water carrying, fast trucks, water holes regularly spaced throughout the woodlands, and small pressure engines equipped with long-line hose. Forest fires, he said, are put out by pressure in their early stages and do not need to be drowned out.

Because the losses involved in forest fires are more intangible than city fires, the Commissioner deplored the fact that conservation authorities find it difficult to arouse the public to militant action for the protection of forests.

"Forest fires also invite depreciated property values, effect water systems and wild life, destroy marine life, and leave a black blotch on the landscape for years to come. This happens to be a bad year for forest fires in the State, and I trust it will serve the purpose of public reappraisal of the need for more adequate protections."

Mechanical Drawing Association to Meet
The Mechanical Drawing Association of New England will hold an all-day meeting tomorrow at Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Charles J. Walsh of Harvard will preside and speakers will be: John T. Ruell, M. I. T., head of the Department of Graphics on subject of "Tape Drawing"; Edward H. Cameron, Jackson and Moreland Engineers, Boston on "The Draftsman at War"; and John P. McGrail, State Supervisor of Industrial and Engineering courses of University Extension, State Department of Education on "Education Plans for the Future."

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Maritime Day Symbol Sponsored by Miss Tobin

A miniature bridge of what Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commanding the Post of Boston, chose to call one of our "beloved Liberty ships" was today named the Eisenhower by Helen Louise Tobin, one of Mayor Tobin's daughters, at the Boston celebration opening local observance of National Maritime Week. Both Mayor Tobin and Governor Saltonstall attended the ceremonies.

Over a public address system in Copley Square Miss Tobin's voice was clearly heard saying "I christen this ship the U. S. S. Eisenhower." The ship's bridge is located on Dartmouth Street opposite the Public Library.

After the dedication General Kells explained that the Copley Square exhibit was the Transportation Corps' part of the Maritime Show. The exhibit includes, among other things, a European Railway Shop Battalion of the Army Service Forces, four cars and a diesel locomotive, complete on rails, a Coast Guard lifeboat, anti-aircraft searchlight batteries, and a portable radio station located aboard a trailer.

The Governor paid tribute to the port work that has been done in Boston by General Kells. He emphasized its future commercial value to the Port of Boston. Similar tribute to General Kells' work was also paid by Mayor Tobin, who was introduced by the General.

Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the Maritime Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also spoke.

National Maritime Day—May 22—commemorates the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the old Savannah, a diesel vessel with steam equipment to cross the Atlantic.

Sponsored by Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding the Boston Port of Embarkation, the exhibit in Copley Square is to be open to the public from noon until 9 p. m. daily through May 23. An overseas train and locomotive is to be on display, manned by a crew of specially-trained soldiers who will feature the "knocking down" and reassembling of the train. The exhibit also includes an "abandon ship" drill.

On Sunday memorial exercises

under the auspices of the Merchant Marine Veterans Association of the United States will be held in honor of American merchant seamen lost in the service of their country. "Mariner's Medals"—authorized by the War Shipping Administration in Washington—will be presented to next of kin of seamen lost in the present war. Chief speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, while music will be provided by the Boston Port of Embarkation band.

The steamer American Mariner, a Liberty Ship converted training vessel for the United States Maritime Service, will be moored at Central Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, near the foot of State Street, from May 21 to 25, for public inspection between the hours of 2 and 4:30 and 7 and 10 p. m. daily. War Bonds are to be sold aboard.

Under auspices of the Propeller Club of Boston and other port groups and organizations, the annual Maritime Day banquet will be held Monday evening at the Copley-Plaza with close to 1,000 attending. Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England and former Chairman of the Maritime Commission, is to be the chief speaker.

Window displays, arranged through courtesy of the Retail Trade Board of Boston, are to be set up in leading retail stores during Maritime Week. Boston radio stations are to feature special programs dedicated to the merchant marine, some of which will originate on the deck of the American Mariner at Central Wharf.

Open house will be observed by the Boston Maritime Society at 88 Essex Street, oldest organization of its kind in the world, between 1 and 4 p. m. Monday. The public is invited to view the priceless relics pertaining to New England's maritime history maintained at these rooms.

The United Seamen's Service Hotel, the Bostonian, is to observe open house from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Monday. Officers of merchant ships in port will be entertained by the Navy League of the United States at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday, May 20.

Lee Censures Recreation Service Unit In Arrest Incident of Cambridge Boys

Failure of the Community Recreation Service to make its facilities available to underprivileged youths of Boston was blamed today by former School Committee member Joseph Lee for the recent incident in which 20 boys were arrested by Cambridge police for swimming without bathing suits in Broad Canal, off the Charles River.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Lee described the boat-building and sailing program developed on the Basin three years ago under his direction, and charged that the Community Recreation Service of Boston, which leased a public boat house made available to the youngsters, had failed to continue

the program as originally developed. The Community Recreation Service, Mr. Lee said, is headed by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Vice-President of the organization.

Today, the doors of this public boat house are closed to all youngsters," Mr. Lee said. "If these boys, arrested in East Cambridge, had sought to participate in the boat house and enter the constructive sport of sailing, they would have been refused. Perhaps they tried."

"If they sought to take part in boat-building activities, they would find that Mr. Bradford had wiped out the program," the former School Committee member continued. "The very sailing dory which the youngsters, with my humble assistance, learned to rig as two-masted schooners and to cruise in down among the islands of Boston Harbor and along the shore, have been ordered off the premises of the boat house by Mr. Bradford's social agency."

Boys Get 3-Hour Fishy 'Sleighride'

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 19 (AP)—A Dartmouth fisherman and two schoolboys were given a three-hour "Nantucket sleighride" by a huge blackfish while thousands looked on from the New Bedford shore line last night.

The ride began when the "New Bedford whale" was harpooned in Clark's Cove and ended only after another enthusiastic fisherman, armed with a shotgun, sliced the harpoon rope, instead of the "whale," with a poorly directed shot.

Observers reported that the big 13-foot fish towed the 12-foot skiff back and forth across the cove to the Dartmouth shore—a distance of several miles—many times before it finally got away with the harpoon in its back.



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Boston Insurance Girls Line Up to Pile Up Scrap

Business concerns in Boston have responded nobly, says the War Production Board, to appeals for all the scrap paper that can be cleaned from files and records. But even more is needed, and the campaign will be extended to June 1. These attractive office work-

ers from the downtown insurance district gave a few moments of their time today to smile prettily for the camera and thus give the campaign a boost. The paper in those wastebaskets won't hurt the campaign, either. Incidentally, this is called a "Bucket Brigade."

72 Per Cent Of Soldiers Expect Jobs

Good jobs are expected by 72 per cent of soldiers when they change from "khaki to civvies," according to a comprehensive survey made public today by Chester H. Smith, Regional Executive for the United Service Organizations in Boston.

Postwar changes in work are planned by 27 per cent, and about half of the soldiers interviewed expected to return to their former positions. Education is the aim of 15 per cent who are planning college-grade courses before entering the business world.

Desire to Be Own Bosses

About 24 per cent indicated that they were concerned about finding a good position when peace comes, although in this class the report lists those who were only "somewhat worried." Many of the soldiers expressed the ambition to be "my own boss" and establish their business success on their own initiative and abilities.

Organizations co-operating in preparing this survey, gathered at 30 Army camps and U. S. O. clubs in representative geographical locations, were the National Opinion Research Center, the War Department, and the U. S. O.

Want Classes Now

Soldiers suggested that the U. S. O. arrange classes for instruction now—while in uniform—for the postwar positions they expect to fill. Discussion groups covering subjects from agriculture to social science was another step generally asked by the servicemen.

Along this line, announcement is made by the Insurance Library Association of Boston that classes in insurance, self-help literature and other aids to picking up their old work is available to convalescing soldiers who had been in service in military life in the four main Army hospitals in Massachusetts.

Bank Executive Doesn't Want Dream House That Isn't There

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

William J. D. Ratcliff, President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, doesn't want to live in a "dream house" after the war.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ratcliff stated today that something should be done to abolish the "dream house" as a misplaced terminology in a period of sound, practical planning for future housing.

Reading about "dream houses" in the newspapers, in magazines and trade publications, the Bank League head believes that the prospective customers for postwar houses are being given the impression that future building is being drawn into the realm of the "abstract, or something nice to think about with only a bare possibility of realization."

What Is Dream House

What is this "dream house" the research engineers are talking about, he wanted to know. Perhaps they mean the preformaldehyde, polarized ray house that you couldn't see even if it was there. Or maybe they mean the house that sits on the side of the road so frequently referred to as "pulling in its sidewalks every night."

These are dreams, Mr. Ratcliff affirmed. But "don't mix talk with the practical, down-to-earth plans for houses that in the future will be no more nor less than gradual improvements upon the homes we already live in."

Families dreaming about postwar homes, he continued, are actually living in postwar houses now, or at least in the sound makings of the postwar house. For tomorrow's house "will not spring from the crystal ball of idle dreaming, but will emerge from the practical experience of the past."

It was Mr. Ratcliff's contention that there is not a homeowner today who cannot find something

State Offices Give 196 Tons Scrap Paper

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A total of 196 tons of paper was salvaged from State Departments in the City of Boston during the salvage "holiday" last week, George J. Cronin, Purchasing Agent, announced today. At the State House, and the Ford Building, 110 tons were salvaged, 65 tons in the Public Works Building on Nashua Street, 15 tons by the Department of Education, and 6 tons from the Metropolitan District Commission Building.

Meanwhile, at least 10,000 books left the Boston Public Library today, but the majority of them were volumes the public has not been reading.

The books accompanied many tons of magazines and newspapers which were donated to the current office waste-paper drive and constituted the largest single day's donation to the drive thus far. It was estimated that about 41 tons of waste paper was presented by the library.

Although there were many old and worn fiction books in the lot, most of the material came in the form of outdated textbooks and reading matter which has lost its value and has not been called for in years. Torn and unbound copies of newspapers for the last three years left the library in scores of bales. Duplicates or microfilm copies of all the material are being kept by the library for reference purposes.

Since the library is in the process of changing its book cataloging system to conform with that which the Library of Congress employs, many old catalogue cards went off on collection trucks, to be transformed into paper and paperboard to be used in the war effort.

Collections and sorting of the paper have been under the direction of Milton E. Lord, Library Director, and John J. Connolly, Assistant Director.

As the result of this large contribution, it is expected District 19, under the chairmanship of Richard M. Mason, will exceed any single day's collection since the current office drive began.

Meanwhile, an appeal to all members of the Advertising Club of Boston to approach 15 to 20 near-by concerns in their area for the final roundup of the business office waste-paper drive which ends June 1, was made today by Fred Bliss, President of the Club.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000 concerns will be approached by this method, if each Advertising Club member firm will do its part, Mr. Bliss said.

Dorsey Trail May 25

Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, has announced the trial of Capt. John A. Dorsey, on charges resulting from the investigation made by Attorneys Henry L. Shattuck and Charles Rugg into the so-called police case, will be held May 25, at 10 a. m., on the fourth floor of Police Headquarters. The matter will be heard by a trial board.

Dedicated to Eisenhower



Mayor's Daughter Christens Liberty Ship Bridge

At exercises this noon marking Boston's celebration of National Maritime Week, Helen Louise Tobin, one of Mayor Tobin's daughters, dedicated a miniature of the bridge of a Liberty Ship to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower at Copley Square. Shown, standing on the "bridge," are Governor Saltonstall, Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, Commanding Port of Boston; Mayor Tobin, and Helen Louise Tobin.

Castine Maritime School To Train Marine Officers

War Activities of New England

Officers for the United States Merchant Marine will continue to be trained at the Maine Maritime Academy in Castine, Maine. Admission of new classes next September and in May 1945 were authorized at a meeting of the trustees in Bath yesterday.

War-shortened training courses of 18 months will be given to these classes, said Richard M. Hallet, an academy trustee, today who added that next September's class is fully enrolled.

Engineers, second and third class mates have been furnished to the marine service for a total of 176 officers, said Mr. Hallet. Extension of the course to a full three year period and future enrollments are entirely dependent on postwar plans, he said.

Promotions Made

From Greenland and England come announcements of the promotions of Massachusetts men. Technician 5th grade Edward G. Maloof of Jamaica Plain has been promoted to Technician, 4th grade while serving with the Army at a Greenland base. Sergeant Harley F. Purdy of Westport has been promoted to Staff Sergeant, according to word from the headquarters, Ninth Air Force in England.

Ship Launchings

Launchings of a destroyer and a submarine on May 25 in New England shipyards are announced today by the First Naval District. The USS Robert H. Smith, first destroyer so named, will be launched in Bath, Maine, and the USS Sea Robin, a submarine, will take to the water in Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. Robert H. Smith, widow of the naval hero for whom the vessel will be named, is to sponsor the destroyer. The submarine will be sponsored by Mrs. Homer Ambrose, wife of Commander Homer Ambrose, machinery superintendent at the Portsmouth yard.

'No Thumbing'

Don't thumb rides but stand at "pick-up" stations are the new

instructions to soldiers at Fort Devens. Capt. Joseph Kapral, Post Provost Marshal, announced the establishment of five such stations today. Soldiers are warned that M. P.'s are still enforcing the "No Thumbing" regulation at other spots on the highways.

Keeping His Pledge

Messages to families of his comrades from a "fox-hole" farewell party in Bougainville are keeping Sergeant William McBride of Charlestown on the go since he landed back home Wednesday with the first large contingent of home-coming Massachusetts veterans to be affected by the rotation policy of the War Department. By phone and by car, Sergeant McBride is keeping his pledge, aided by Corporal John Devlin of Cambridge who is furnishing the transportation.

Air Medal Awarded

Presentation of the Air Medal, awarded to her son, Second Lieut. Allen F. Bolton, now a prisoner of war in Germany, to Mrs. Bertha C. Bolton of Buzzards Bay is announced at Camp Edwards today. Ceremonies were held at camp headquarters, with Col. Howard S. Patterson of Milton, camp executive officer, making the presentation. The citation reads, in part, "for exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in five separate combat missions."

Unit in Ireland

A specially trained Army mobile unit with Technical Sergeant George F. Connors of Wellesley Hills as foreman, is now in Northern Ireland with the responsibility for the operation of all utilities at an Ulster port, an Army announcement says today.

Gas, electric, water and other primary installations were set up in Army depots in various sections, including Massachusetts, before the unit went overseas. The success of the unit is attributed by the statement to "the varied experience of the men for their Army jobs have in most cases been a continuation of their civilian occupations."

Gross Abuse of Trust Charged Against Aldred Group Officers

The Federal Securities and Exchange Commission today filed a complaint in the U. S. District Court against Gordon B. Hanlon, and certain of his associates in the administration of the affairs of the Aldred Investment Trust. The complaint charged actions in relation to the Eastern Racing Association.

Those named in the complaint, in addition to Mr. Hanlon, are: Robert P. Loring, Elton N. Hanlon, W. Edward Higbee, John L. Arnold, Malcolm N. Bowen, and Ezra D. Hart—all trustees and officers of the Aldred Investment Trust.

The SEC charges that Gordon Hanlon, defendants Loring and Arnold, all of whom have served as officers of the Trust since October, 1941, have been guilty of gross misconduct and gross abuse of trust, and that it brings its action to enjoin such individual defendants from serving or acting as trustees or officers of the Trust.

It further alleges that Gordon Hanlon, who was a securities broker, purchased a block of 110,000 common shares of the Trust, which was about 64 per cent, for \$10,575 at public auction, and thus gained control, superseding the existing trustees, and electing himself and his associates to the Board of Trustees, paying themselves large salaries as officers.

The complaint further charges that these defendants, knowing the Trust to be insolvent, have transferred property of the Trust to certain creditors and have caused the Trust to commit numerous acts of bankruptcy; that the income of the Trust was not sufficient to pay the interest on its obligations, and this interest was paid out of capital, and that the Trust was operated at a loss.

Charging that Gordon Hanlon and the other defendants called a meeting of the Trust's stockholders in January for the purpose of considering the future investment policy of the Trust, the SEC alleges that the defendants for several months prior had been negotiating for the purchase by the Trust of various horse and dog racing tracks. The charge further alleges that by the date of this January meeting the defendants had consummated arrangements for the liquidation of approximately 30 per cent of the portfolio assets of the Trust to acquire control of the Eastern Racing Association.

Caused Sale at Loss

Then, between Jan. 7 and Feb. 7, of this year, the defendants, it is charged, caused the Trust to sell at a substantial loss large blocks of common stock of Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, securing approximately \$1,181,000; and that the Trust paid \$1,185,184 for 14,991 common shares of the Eastern Racing Association, constituting 50.3 per cent of the voting stock of that Association. It was alleged that the stock was bought at approximately \$80 a share, although the bid prices from November, 1943, to February, 1944, ranged between \$55 and \$59 a share.

In its complaint, the SEC

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Brookline Planning For Cleanup Campaign
A three-week clean-up campaign, beginning May 22 and ending June 1, has been ordered by Brookline Selectmen who are intensifying efforts to eliminate dilapidated buildings and improve the general appearance of the town.
Residents and businessmen are being urged to salvage paper, rags and scrap iron from their yards and cellars and to eliminate fire and health hazards as a home front project.

Australian States Question Extension of Federal Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 19—Australians, concerned over rearmament, are shying away from delegation of further wartime powers to the Government.

Public backing for the proposed change in the Constitution to permit postwar adjustments to be handled by one central authority instead of through six different states has not been generous.

Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde recently found it necessary to meet growing public criticism of the proposal by a statement

of reassurance that these "wartime regulations will not remain in existence after the war."

In the meantime, however, the Transport Minister, Edward J. Ward, leader of the leftist group in the Federal Cabinet, added to public suspicion of too much Government authority by bluntly declaring that the Commonwealth must go much further than contemplated at present.

"The time is coming," he said, "when the people of Australia must be asked to give complete power to the Commonwealth Government."

He then indicated the radical changes he would seek to bring about including nationalization of financial institutions, banks, all forms of insurance, Government control of "big monopolies," and nationalization of coal mines. Mr. Ward's views, though they have support of some members of the Cabinet are not representative of the majority.

Nevertheless, he has sufficient backing to cause those eager to return to a truly democratic form of Government to start a move for the rescinding of wartime regulations as soon as conditions permit.

Dr. Frank Louat, leading Sydney barrister, recently referred to present conditions in Australia as resembling in some ways the worst features of Stuart England.

"Our real fight," he declared, "is against control by a hierarchy of dictators instead of by Ministers responsible to Parliament." Mr. Louat's statement found influential backing.

It was following the prominence given to the Louat attack on bureaucratic control that Acting Prime Minister Forde came out with the declaration that individual freedom will be restored as soon as possible.

It appears that Prime Minister John Curtin will be faced with no small task in smoothing the troubled waters of home-front opinion when he returns from the London conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

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'Scrutinizers' in Parliament Curb Trend to Bureaucracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—The British Parliament, like the American Congress, is apprehensive lest bureaucratic war powers may be carried into peacetime, and has just set up a "Scrutinizing Committee" to meet the danger.

Perhaps the Englishman who is fabled for giving his daughter two pounds of pork which he had obtained from one of his own pigs played its part in yesterday's action in the House of Commons.

Or, perhaps it was the citizen who ran afoul of bureaucratic pro-

cedure by sprinkling sugar on a bun when it would have been quite legal to put it inside.

In any case, it is obvious that multiplied petty instances of this type, coupled with more profound misgivings, caused the Government to accept a new curb on delegated legislation; a curb which it is hoped may partially prevent bureaucratic-made laws going beyond the limit the Legislature intended.

The solution offered is to set up a new "watchdog" committee drawn from Parliament itself to keep guard over rules and orders which individual Ministries make when blanket legislation has been passed. As in Washington so in Westminster it is bitterly complained that the Ministries use delegated powers in a way not anticipated by their legislative authors.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in accepting the proposal, obviously felt that more delegated legislation would be required.

For the Government, he said, proposed that the new committee will have two big powers, first, to put on the carpet an officer from the Department concerned, and, second, to ask for an explanatory memorandum from the Department itself if necessary.

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For the Government, he said, proposed that the new committee will have two big powers, first, to put on the carpet an officer from the Department concerned, and, second, to ask for an explanatory memorandum from the Department itself if necessary.

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Allied Troops Drive Wedge in Hitler Line

Continued from Page 1

at its very center in a smash toward Sant' Oliva, a front dispatch declared, as the Allies hammered all along the front at this new mountain wall manned by the Germans after "a disorderly retreat." Allied Headquarters in Naples said.

Sant' Oliva—only four miles from Pico on the inland road supplying the Nazi front—is at the tip of a pie-shaped wedge driven into the mountains between Pontecorvo and French-captured Esperia.

A headquarters officer declared the Germans had made "a disorderly retreat instead of a mere withdrawal" between the Liri Valley and the sea when they fell back from their smashed Gustav defenses to the Hitler Line under combined American and French blows.

The Nazis suffered heavy losses in equipment, and their artillery strength particularly has diminished, he asserted.

Even as the French, supported by American tanks, threatened Sant' Oliva, United States troops struck close to the key Apennine War junction of Itri, menacing the German supply road from the coastal end. British and Polish troops were pushing westward from their victory at Cassino on the northern flank.

The German High Command, reporting the heaviest fighting in the center, at Pontecorvo, and to the southwest, acknowledged a "local dent" in the Hitler Line at Sant' Oliva but said it was "sealed off."

Poles of the Eighth Army, pushing beyond fallen Cassino on the northern flank, fought within a mile and a half of Piedmonte, four miles west of Cassino near Highway 6—the road to Rome.

On the central sector south of the Liri Valley, Fifth Army forces reached a point 17 miles air line from their jumping-off place of the week-old Allied offensive by taking 4,129-foot Monte Faggeto overlooking the Itri-Pico road, the enemy's only communication link

Genoa Harbor Areas Evacuation Ordered

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, May 19—Fearing amphibious attack on the northern Italian coastline, Fascist authorities have ordered the evacuation of the Genoa Harbor areas and other coastal towns by midnight tomorrow, a Chiasso dispatch to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung said today.

The whole 30-mile coast line south of Genoa to Moncalieri north of Allied-held Corsica—was included. Among the towns are Pieve, Rapallo, Porto Fino, Sestri, Levante, Lavagna, Chiavari, and Santa Margherita. Those failing to leave will be arrested, the dispatch said.

between the end of the now-dented Hitler line.

French troops on May 18 captured the village of Monticelli, four miles northwest of Esperia, and drove on toward Santa Oliva, generally regarded as one of the strong points of the Hitler Line.

Monticelli has been described as situated in the center of the area where the Hitler Line defenses guard the edge of the Liri Valley. The Allied Command declared the Americans were in close contact with the battered enemy in the mountains forming the southern strongholds of the Hitler Line and asserted that the Eighth Army, "quick to exploit its successes" in the Cassino region, "pressed the enemy vigorously back against the line."

On the West Coast a glow lighted the skies even as far north as Naples before dawn and it was believed the Germans were destroying ammunition and other dumps at Gaeta from where their long-range artillery has been operating in recent weeks.

Air Over Europe: American Planes Hit Berlin and Brunswick

American Fortresses and Liberators and fighter escorts, described officially as a strong force and probably numbering up to 1,500 planes, resumed the Allied aerial offensive after a five-day lull and struck at targets in the Berlin and Brunswick areas.

The attack, coming less than 24 hours after Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of United States Army Air Forces, had declared Germany had not yet seen the full weight of Allied air power, precipitated a running air battle right across Germany to the sky over the German Capital, German radio casts indicated.

The ensuing bombardment—the United States Strategic Air Force's 10th attack on the Nazi hub and the third on the Capital this month—was so heavy it disrupted German news broadcasts.

From the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces Berlin has taken about 45,000 tons of bombs. Channel observers said the parade of aircraft setting out for the Continent was the biggest seen during the war.

While the American "heavies" were smashing at Berlin and Brunswick, small formations of Allied Expeditionary Air Force and RAF Mosquitoes, Typhoons, and fighter-bombers attacked unspecified objectives in Northern France, taking advantage of clear skies to press home the attack.

In Washington May 18, General Arnold reported the destruction of 20,174 enemy planes by Army airmen against a loss of 6,134 in 2½ years of war and said the sustained bomber offensive over Europe had not reached its peak.

German fighter defense forces encountered by Allied bombers have dwindled by nearly 50 per cent, the Air Forces commander said, whereas "we can maintain our peak strength in planes, in men, and in supplies." He said the whole German Air Force now was almost entirely without reserves.

Western Front: Von Rundstedt Named Top Nazi Commander

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt was formally identified by the Berlin Radio as the supreme commander of the Nazis' anti-invasion command in the enemy's first public announcement of Germany's staff lineup for the Western Front.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Field Marshal Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz were listed as subordinates in the direction of ground forces and Field Marshal Gen. Hugo Sperrle was named as "supreme commander of the Luftwaffe in the West."

The radio cast, by the Transocean News Agency, said "Field Marshal von Rundstedt is the supreme commander of the Army groups."

This confirmed recent reports from neutral countries that Marshal Rommel had been given a subordinate role in Germany's defense against the invasion.

The British do not rule out the possibility of such a German counter-invasion. Enemy troops might be assigned to knock out nerve centers vital to the Allied war machine.

Only May 13, Field Marshal Lord Ironside, commander of the Home Guards and former chief of the British Imperial Defense Staff, warned that "it is quite possible that when we make our great invasion, the Germans will make some sort of effort to land in this country."

The Daily Mail said the German aircraft reported assembled along the Channel Coast included some huge six-engine bombers, each capable of carrying 150 men. The paper mentioned medium gliders and Junkers 52 transports as also in the enemy array.

China: Loyang Surrounded by Japanese Army

A Chinese Army spokesman conceded that the defenders of the ancient city of Loyang in Honan Province were surrounded and completely cut off, but he said the Chinese still retained 80 to 90 per cent of the city and were "determined to hold out."

It was announced that the Japanese who cut the east-west Lunghai railway west of Loyang had joined forces with the invaders from Shansi Province and in a further push had reached the railway town of Shanshi. This town is 49 miles from Tungkuang, the gateway to the northwest at the Yellow River elbow.

Meanwhile, Japanese troops thrusting westward south of the Lunghai rail line were declared to have advanced to a point 58 miles east-southeast of Tungkuang.

The Chinese offensive in Yunnan Province, aimed at a junction with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces in North Burma and reopening the Burma Road, is making further advances west of the Salween River, the spokesman said.

Supporting that Chinese drive, American airmen attacked Tengchung and Lungling, principal Japanese bases in Yunnan.

De Gaulle Returns From Italian Front

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, May 19—Gen. Charles de Gaulle returned today from a three-day inspection of the victorious French troops with the Fifth Army at the front in Italy.

Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, Chief of Staff of National Defense; Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny, War Commissioner; André Biethelm, and Felix Gouin, Chairman of the Consultative Assembly, accompanied General de Gaulle.

MacArthur and the Philippines to which he has avowed to return.

3. Pounding Palau, Japanese naval stronghold along the Carolines approaches to the Philippines.

4. Increasing bomber blows against the Netherlands East Indies.

General MacArthur's latest leaping tactics, covered by air and naval bombardment, gave him most of Wakde Island and a quickly widened beachhead on the adjacent Dutch New Guinea mainland within 36 hours, a communiqué disclosed.

An American amphibious task force poured hardened Sixth Army troops, veterans of the Hollandia-Aitape landings less than a month ago, on the mainland beach near Toem, 110 miles northwest of Hollandia, at dawn May 18.

By night, they had fanned out up and down the coast for eight miles and taken small Inseinan Island, southernmost of the two comprising Wakde.

These landings were unopposed. "The enemy was completely surprised and his defense negligible," the communiqué said.

New Title Expected
It is probable that the German Army will avoid using the term of "political commissar," because that would mean going too far in imitating the Russians. It is more likely the Party emissaries will be referred to as "Schulungs" or "Verbindungs-offiziere" (training or liaison officers).

Yet, whatever the terminology, the decisive point is that by taking over the institution from the Russian Army, the German Supreme Command has broken with one of the oldest, German, and particularly Prussian, traditions. "Politics," German military leaders have insisted for centuries, "must not be allowed to enter the army."

It is difficult to underestimate the importance of this break with tradition, fetters as the alleged nonpolitical attitude of the German officers class may have been ever since 1918. But even more important than future results of the radical change, of course, are the reasons that brought it about.

Official Explanation
The official explanation is that political training assures military victory. But even since Hitler's rise to power in 1933, the Army objected to certain aspects of National Socialism. One the other hand, a great number of prominent Party members were jealous of the Army's prerogatives and irritated by the superciliousness which Prussian officers displayed toward the political "parvenues."

Up to 1938, the Army quite openly attempted to de-Nazify politically indoctrinated recruits. Early suggestions to allow the incorporation of SA (Brown Shirt) troops into the Army were firmly rejected by the German War Minister and Chief of Staff. However, beginning in February, 1938, the Army had to give ground. In 1940, it had to consent to the organization of a separate "Waffen SS" (Black Shirts) within the Army.

In other respects, too, the Party encroached upon Army rights. Military welfare organizations working for the benefit of disabled men and the families of soldiers were taken over by Party officials. And for the past three months, the Party, spurred by Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, has put more and more of its men in the teaching staff of officer-training schools.

Only two days ago, a new school for officer candidates was opened in the Mark Brandenburg. The opening speeches were held by former Nazi Youth Leader Baldur

Hitler.

Dr. Ley declared that the Party was "the fountainhead" of German strength. And DNB, German news agency, in reporting on the opening of the new school, wrote: "It is for the first time that we are going to apply completely new methods in training future officers."

It is interesting to note that special Army speakers on political subjects, who ceased functioning in the days of the German Army's successes, now are reappearing. Recently there has been a great increase in the number of liaison officers between the Army and the Nazi Party. The purpose of this has been to strengthen Party control so far as possible. It coordinates with efforts to strengthen the Nazi hand in the home front.

The entire picture is in keeping with well-authenticated reports here of preparations for a legal continuation of the Nazi movement in anticipation of a day when the German Army may be defeated.

Striking hard at Japanese positions throughout the Mandated Islands, American planes on May 18 knocked out gun positions, bombed airfields, sank a big tanker and a cargo ship, and battered enemy buildings.

One group of planes, the Navy said, reached far north to pound Wake Island, captured by the Japanese early in the war. They hit Peacock Point and Wilkes Island there and left a large fire blazing. Minor damage was caused to two of the American aircraft by anti-aircraft fire.

South of the Carolines, other planes again attacked Nauru Island with its important phosphate plant.

Dutch East Indies
Soerabaja Bombed By Allied Airmen

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"It appears as though the enemy came as a portion of a task unit based on an aircraft carrier," it added.

The following morning, Tokyo added a string of bombers shot over Soerabaja "one by one" and appeared to be Consolidated bombers—such as operate from the Pacific.

German Almanach Puts Blackout On Rising Sun Empire

LISBON, Portugal, May 19 (Reuter)—Compilation of the new edition of the famous Gotha Almanach must have caused its German editors some trouble in deciding which territories belonged to whom.

A copy of this year's Almanach faithfully reflected the official Wilhelmstrasse view of the political divisions of the world. It defines "Greater Germany" as comprising the former German Reich and Austria, with Luxembourg, Lorraine, Alsace, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the general government of the Warsaw District of Bialystok and Danzig.

The rest of Occupied Europe is listed under prewar divisions except that Yugoslavia is split into three.

A significant distinction is made between "occupied countries" and those which have "regained their independence" (under "Quelling" regime).

Thus Burma has for the first time been given an independent entry but the Channel Islands and Hong Kong are left within the British Empire section.

Significantly enough not one of the Japanese conquests is included under the Japanese Empire, whose Pacific islands are still given as under League of Nations mandate, but Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia are listed as members of the Soviet Union.

Greenland is given as a Danish dependency, but Iceland as an independent republic.

France now appears as "the French state," and Italy as a Fascist republic.

Another lightning stab in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's accelerated Philippines-bound offensive gave the Allies virtual possession of strategic Wakde Island, a potential base for:

1. Throwing a fighter-plane umbrella for bombers over all the rest of Japanese-held Northwest New Guinea;

2. Battering Halmahera, enemy island guardian between General

Nazi Commander in West Considered Top Strategist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, who has been named supreme Nazi commander in Western Europe, is considered one of the three or four top strategists in the German Army.

He was born in much-bombed Aschereleben in 1875, and has spent 42 years in the Wehrmacht.

Marshal von Rundstedt lived up to his high reputation as a strategist and tactician in both the Polish and French campaigns. After brilliant initial successes in Russia, such as the conquest of Kiev and the overrunning of the Ukraine, his army, like those of his fellow commanders, was stopped by the Russians. However, friends claim this was due to the fact that Hitler overruled his strategic plans and refused to permit him to by-pass Marshal Semyon Budenny's forces, as had been his original intention.

With Field Marshals Fedor von Bock and Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb he was relieved of his Eastern Command in the winter of 1941.

The following April he made his reappearance as chief of the German armies in France.

Marshal von Rundstedt is the embodiment of the Prussian Junker general.

In the first years of Hitler's Chancellorship he was widely regarded as the man who had the best chance to overthrow the Nazi Regime. There is some circumstantial evidence to the effect that he took part in a conspiracy against Hitler in 1935 but withdrew shortly before the date set for the coup d'état.

Although it must be suspected that Marshal von Rundstedt even betrayed his fellow conspirators, he is still considered the best candidate for the post of a German Marshal Badoglio. Whatever his secret plans and views, he did not allow them to deter him from fortifying the French, Belgian, and Dutch coastal areas to the fullest.

In addition to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Field Marshal Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, he is assisted by Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel and Gen. von Beulenburg-Wehrfeldt in France, Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen in Belgium, and Gen. Friedrich Christiansen in the Netherlands.

Nazis Take Drastic Step To Tighten Grip on Army

Continued from Page 1

upon Army morale would be serious.

Lieutenant Hein's article, however, is believed to be the first mention of this situation under the name of any officer who is responsible for political leadership of troops. Lieutenant Hein, in this capacity, is assigned to a division.

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War Refugees Sent Supplies By Jewish Unit

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
With The United Nations Forces
in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 19—Thousands of parcels of food and clothing are now being sent by way of Iran to 300,000 refugees from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, relocated in Asiatic Russia, under an agreement concluded with Moscow by the Joint Distribution Committee.

During April, 9,800 parcels, each worth approximately \$25, were sent from Tehran to these refugees under the auspices of this Jewish agency, one of the few voluntary societies to be recognized by Russia.

Two hundred tons of additional relief supplies have since been obtained which will permit dispatching 20,000 parcels monthly, enough to reach almost the entire refugee population from Poland and the Baltic states.

Russia has been entirely co-operative and helpful in reaching agreements and affording facilities for feeding and clothing these thousands of largely Jewish refugees whose homes and livelihood were lost in the ebb and flow of battle through their homelands. Jewish officials on the mission here declare.

The first bulk shipment will total \$500,000 worth and will be dispatched as soon as sufficient supplies are assembled.

Parcels which are turned over to the Russians at Tehran include such items as sugar, flour, tea, shoes, textiles, and buttons. Interestingly enough, officials point out such seemingly nonessentials as buttons and tea are included in large lots because of their barter value. Refugee families can trade these semi-luxuries with local Russians for eggs and produce, a pound of tea sometimes bringing in several weeks' supply of basic foodstuffs.

Supplies packed into these \$25 parcels for former inhabitants of Poland and the Baltic include commodities from India, South Africa, Australia and the United States, all paid for by the Committee whose 1944 budget totals \$17,000,000. The Committee in addition has been able to buy up small quantities of Lend-Lease goods for the same humanitarian purpose.

At the Committee buildings at Tehran, where packaging goes on at top speed, both Iranian and Russian postal officials are helpfully on duty to make sure that all parcels are marked and stamped correctly for passage

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Open June 23 to Sept. 7.

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Associated Press from
United States Army Signal Corps

Paratrooper in a Tangle
An American paratrooper, making a practice jump in Australia, became snarled in a tree when he came down. He attempted to free himself by opening his emergency chute in hopes of sliding down the shrouds to a lower branch and then to the ground. However, the chute opened, spoiling his plan. He was rescued later by his comrades.

through Iran and across vast reaches of Russia. Russians furnish their own trucks there for hauling, which incidentally were supplied by Lend-Lease.

Meanwhile, the Committee is carrying on a large program on the perimeter of Europe reaching in wherever possible—from Lisbon, Switzerland, London, and North Africa—to aid refugees caught by the Nazi web. The Committee has succeeded in sending seven tons of clothing to refugee camps of southern Italy and in far-off Shanghai.

Nature Beckons Its Welcome To Governors at Gettysburg

Monitor Travel Talk

By M. Le Tour
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Generous nature has bedecked the entire countryside around Gettysburg in a lavish uniform of early summer colors. The redbud, the dogwood, and other trees vie with the flower gardens and farms to present in May a spectacle of blooms.

This is the outdoor picture that will greet the governors of all the states and territories in attendance at the annual Conference of Governors to be held in Harrisburg, Hershey, and Gettysburg May 28-31. They will participate in exercises at Gettysburg on Memorial Day. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, chairman of the Conference, will speak for the North, and Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina will speak for the South. Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania will preside at the ceremonies on the historic field.

Gettysburg National Military Park contains approximately 2,400 acres of land through which winds 25 miles of macadam highways making easy access to all points. The battlefield covers about 16,000 acres. More than 2,500 monuments, tablets, markers and statues have been placed along the main battle lines and nearly 500 cannons are located on the field in the approximate position of the batteries during the three-day struggle in July, 1863.

"History records that battle as one of the truly great and decisive conflicts of the world," says J. Herbert Walker, director of the Vacation and Recreation Bureau.

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In the White Mountains
JACKSON, N.H.

G. I. in Britain for F. D. R.—Hardly Knows Who Dewey Is

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With The United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES INFANTRY DIVISION IN ENGLAND, May 19—What's the American soldier thinking about today as he stands on the brink of Armageddon?

It's the front-line foot soldier who's going to win this war, make no mistake about it—the tough, abused, muddy, heroic underdog. It's not the general who lays the plans, but the little guy who carries them out who will win this war—not the glamour boy of the skies, although he deserves every scrap of praise he gets, but the slogging, sweating, enduring common man—the you and I of this army—who's going to meet the German soldier finally face to face in a bayonet rush or on the rim of a pillbox with a grenade.

What's he thinking about as the clock ticks nearer the zero hour?

Random Observations
Here are some random observations jotted down from personal observation at this camp and others. You can't always generalize safely, but this is how it looks to this observer:

This army is as tough as nails and as gentle as a 14-year-old girl. It loves puppies and children. It will give its gum to kids rather than use it itself. It is a homesick army. If there's one member who hasn't a photo of a wife, sweetheart, home, parent, child, or dog on his person, I haven't met him. It displays these pictures at the drop of a hat.

And it's as hard as iron. This is the best-equipped, best-trained, physically strongest army the United States ever has put in the field. It's been trained to perform the grim task assigned to it.

It's tensely calm about the invasion. It is realistic about it. It knows what it means. But it has been looking at this thing now for two years. It has been living in proximity with danger. It has confidence in its weapons. It has the courage that comes from super-bell well-being.

The Army doesn't have much ideology. Perhaps not enough. It

can't understand what's happening at home. It wonders sometimes if folks know what it's enduring—their domestic actions are so curious. What about strikes? What about Montgomery Ward? Don't they know their sons are facing battle?

Political Queries
I am asked everywhere about the political situation. When I say I come from Washington, that's the inevitable reaction. It's a sort of detached interest. They feel like spectators.

Loyal to President
Maybe you would feel the same way if you thought you might be sleeping in mud or fighting for existence the next day. This army, I believe, would re-elect President Roosevelt by a show of hands if they had their say. I put this down, I believe, objectively. I wouldn't say they were enthusiastic about President Roosevelt. It seems to be a kind of loyalty to him. I expected something of this kind when I came over. For what it's worth, I put it down that the sentiment seems stronger than I expected.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey hardly is known over here—he's only a name. A curious thing is that everybody I talk to just seems to take it for granted that President Roosevelt will be re-elected. I try to explain that Washington thinks it much closer than that. The Army certainly is going to be an amazed bunch is President Roosevelt loses.

This particular division has been over here nearly two years and likes the British. It's been quartered on the countryside and fraternization has been excellent. Nearly everybody seems to know an English family. This isn't true of some American units which haven't been here so long. There's still plenty of misunderstanding and friction.

The situation here can be told in one amusing story everybody quotes. When some newly arrived Yankee troops blundered into the "Royal May," veteran United States troops complained loudly.

A pretty pass, they protested humorously, when the "Americans" pushed them around!

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in a recent visit, got his rather flamboyant personality over to these troops. It's a comfort to say this. It's one of my pleasantest discoveries. Officers—and I've talked to some high ones—admire him. He came here and his visit was a big hit. He's sort of a greyhound of a man. The soldiers like him because he's won all his battles. Every time he's met the Germans he's beaten them. Soldiers like that about a general.

47 RAF Officers Shot by Nazis

LONDON, May 19 (P)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today that 47 RAF officers had been shot by Germans after a mass escape from a war prison camp near Dresden on March 25.

Seventy-six officers participated in the break, Mr. Eden told the House of Commons. Fifteen were reported captured alive, and 14 still at large.

Some were shot resisting arrest and some in the course of a new escape attempt after they were captured, Mr. Eden said.

They included Squadron Leader Ian Cross, winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the battle of Britain who was picked up by the Germans after 22 hours in a rubber dinghy in the North Sea after bombing the battleship Scharnhorst; and Flight Lieut. R. C. Stewart who bailed out of a bomber over Essen and crashed through an apartment house roof uninjured.

Others shot were Squadron Leader Roger Bushell and Flight Lieutenants Alastair Gunn, A. R. H. Hayter, Harold Milford, and Brian Evans, all from Great Britain.

It was the first such episode of the war.

"The Government is profoundly shocked by this news and I have urgently requested the protecting power [Switzerland, through which notification of the shootings came to the relatives and the Air Ministry] to demand from the German Government a full and immediate report of the circumstances in which these men met their deaths, and an explanation of its failure to report the facts."

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Monte Casino Abbey
Capable of Repair.
AMG Officer Says
WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT CASSINO, May 19 (P)—Maj. Norman Newton, Cambridge, Mass., AMG fine arts officer attached to the Eighth Army, said today after examination of the ruins of the Monte Casino Abbey that "reconstruction of the entire Abbey is possible, although much of it now is only a heap of pulverized rubble and dust."

The interior form of the three lower cloisters still is visible, Major Newton said, but the cross colonnades are missing and the great stairway is pulverized. "The cloister of the benefactors is ruined," he said. "In the Basilica the south wall and part of two large piers at a crossing are standing. Otherwise the Basilica seems to be gone."

Actress to Entertain Soldiers in England
LONDON, May 19 (P)—Actress Gertrude Lawrence has arrived in London to help entertain troops stationed here. Her husband, Lieut. Commander Richard Aldrich, is stationed somewhere in England with the Navy.

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Strikes Reach Critical Mark; Curb Sought

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Strikes that dropped way down in post-Pearl Harbor days have now attained such "epidemic" proportions that Congress and the military chiefs are searching for new ways to combat them.

Government officials in charge of dealing with labor disputes blame "war nerves" due to long hours and little relaxation.

As was demonstrated this week when the Foreman's Association of America called off a strike at 13 key Detroit war plants, the most effective weapon the Government has is to bring a firsthand picture of the battlefield to strikers. The foremen readily called off their strike after they had heard from Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, how their idleness had left a gap of 250 fighter planes in the United Nations offensive against Germany.

Strong talk from the Army in behalf of its men in foxholes, it is generally agreed here, is more effective in bolstering up labor's "no-strike" pledge than legal coercion would be, but the problem is how to reach workers before they decide to strike.

Called "Inexorable" President Roosevelt in his January message to Congress favored a national service act as a means of ending strikes, but he never fully explained how this end would be accomplished. Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson made it clear at a Senate hearing yesterday that they expected no such accomplishment from the Brewster-Bailey "work or fight" bill which now appears to have taken the right of way from a national service act.

A sample of the military's new open intolerance with strikes was glimpsed yesterday in Mr. Patterson's flat labeling of the foremen's strike as "inexorable."

The Undersecretary indicated he would say as much about any strike in wartime. The Army, he declared, is not interested in the merits of any strike. The sacrifice that workers on the home front make in going back to their work benches, he declared, is always small compared with that made by the American boy who doesn't get the materiel he needs to carry out a battle mission properly.

Military chiefs have made it clear that they worry about strikes not only because of vital equipment that does not get made, but because strikes by men who are making swollen war wages are highly detrimental to men in the Army and Navy overseas.

Pictures From the Front Through its War Industries Branch, the Army has recently been showing motion pictures from the front to thousands of war workers. Mr. Patterson told the Senate committee.

Both the Senators on the committee and the Army and Navy chiefs expressed grave concern at the growing number of strikes which Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, said had grown to "epidemic" proportions on the eve of invasion, but no definite remedy beyond means at hand was advanced.

Chiefly, the Government is still relying on labor's "no-strike" agreement which has been kept by the great majority of workers.

115,000 Men Involved Labor Department figures bear out Mr. Patterson's picture of strikes as having fallen off right after Pearl Harbor but since having jumped even beyond peace-time totals.

In March, 1944, the latest month for which statistics are available, there were 360 strikes involving 115,000 men. In the March right after Pearl Harbor there were 294 strikes involving 67,292 men. In the March before Pearl Harbor there were 348 strikes in which 118,278 men were idle.

The variety of strikes in effect yesterday was wide and the causes divergent, the Associated Press report showed. About 2,500 leather workers in Salem and four other Massachusetts towns were idle as a result of a walkout of some 200 A. F. of L. firemen and engineers who protested that the National War Labor Board had failed to act on their wage increase requests.

At New Haven, Conn., about 500 workers left the Eastern Machine Screw Corporation plant. About 500 more did not report for duty at the Evnrud Motors Division of the Boardman Marine Manufacturing Company in Milwaukee.

A proposed general strike of 45,000 members of Detroit locals of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union was averted after a three-day conference of Regional War Labor Board officials and spokesmen for rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions.

Out of 16 private properties which the Government has taken over since June, 1941, because of strikes of other kinds of labor disputes, five are still in Government possession, including the coal mines.

Disputes Scattered

By the Associated Press

More than a dozen labor disputes in widely scattered sections of the country continued today, keeping an estimated 15,000 workers away from their jobs.

Controversies at some plants reached the stage whereby employees immediately returned to work, others were to resume their jobs May 22, while new disputes halted operations at other industries when workers walked out.

The work stoppages, none affecting more than 2,000 employees at any individual plant, affected a variety of industries and touched

Panel to Investigate Foremen's Disputes

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 19 — The National War Labor Board has voted unanimously to set up a panel to investigate disputes between foremen's organizations and eight corporations.

The Board designated four specific points it wants the investigation to cover and asked for "any other facts which the panel might find of importance to the Board."

The companies covered by NWLB order: Murray Corporation, Briggs Manufacturing Company, Chrysler, Republic Steel, Maryland Drydock, Packard Motor, Bohn Aluminum and Brass, and Baldwin Locomotive Works.

four sections of the country—in the East, South, Midwest and West. In Michigan, where disputes in Detroit and other cities had slowed production in war plants, operations were returning to normal. There were 1,400 idle at the Buick Motor Division aluminum foundry in Flint, Mich., after a strike of 24 metal pourers.

Workers in two plants ended their walkouts last night, while in Birmingham two separate disputes caused 2,200 employees to leave their jobs. About 1,300 workers of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company walked out, virtually stopping production of freight cars at the Bessemer plant, while approximately 1,000 miners walked out of four Birmingham coal mines.

The 3,000 striking employees of the Mack Manufacturing Company of Allentown, Pa., voted last night to return to work, accepting recommendations of United Automobile Workers Union leaders. In response to a plea from a leader of the International Brotherhood of Structural, Bridge and Ornamental Workers (American Federation of Labor), between 300 and 425 iron workers and riggers returned to their jobs on a war project near Clinton, Tenn.

Ward Discussions

CHICAGO, May 19 (P)—Henry B. Anderson, President of Local 20, United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today that the United States Conciliation Service and eventually the National War Labor Board would be called upon again "because of the unyielding stand" taken by Montgomery Ward & Co. on a new union contract.

All but three of 17 demands submitted by the union for incorporation in a new contract were rejected by the company last night, Mr. Anderson said, as negotiations for the new agreement got under way with company officials. The meeting broke up after a four-hour session and union officials and company representatives said further meetings would be held.

Independent Unions

WASHINGTON, May 19 (P)—The National War Labor Board announced today its program for dealing with the problems of unions which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but the Confederated Unions of America quickly rejected it as an unacceptable substitute for their demand for full representation on the Board.

The Board appointed Henry J. Meyer as liaison officer for independent unions to answer inquiries regarding cases before the national board, and said similar liaison officers will be appointed in each regional board. In any case before the review, appeal or post-directive committees of the national board involving an independent union, an independent union representative will be designated on request of the union involved to sit as the labor member of the committee.

The NWLB program condemned "organizing tactics of any union based upon claim of preferred treatment by this Board, and promised 'prompt and appropriate action' in any case brought to its attention.

Elections Dispute

WASHINGTON, May 19 (P)—A proposed rule to permit employers to apply for collective bargaining elections under certain circumstances—an immediate outgrowth of the Montgomery Ward dispute—ran into a storm of union opposition today before the National Labor Relations Board.

Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray, and lawyers for three CIO unions and for the American Federation of Labor were prepared to argue against the proposal which Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, said "would probably create a provocative situation that has no impact in terms of the threatened impact on war production."

The Wagner Act and rules of the NLRB give only the employees the right to petition for determination of an exclusive collective bargaining agent. Under the proposed rule, employers also could file a petition for determination where the conditions substantially duplicate those of the Montgomery Ward case.

New Jersey Judge Heads

Sons of Revolution Again

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 19 (P)—Judge Smith L. Multer, of Orange, N. J., was re-elected President General of the Sons of the American Revolution at the closing of the organization's fifty-fifth Congress yesterday.

Frank B. Steele, of Washington, D. C., was named Secretary and Registrar General and George S. Robertson, of Baltimore, Treasurer General.

Officials Urge Consolidation Of War Units as Hearings End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 —The House Postwar Military Policy Committee concluded their public hearings today with two more advocates of consolidation of the armed services testifying and with Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York warning the officers of the services that there will undoubtedly be after this war, as there has been after every war, an irresistible public demand that military expenses be cut to the bone.

Maj. Gen. M. G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, argued that the many difficult personnel problems facing the two services that had finally to be ironed out but only after many months of war, could have been avoided had the United States gone into the war with the close co-operation that the emergency of war forced into being. "Under a single department such co-ordination and co-operation would be mandatory. We must not lapse into the divergent practices and policies of prewar days when peace is again attained," he concluded.

Urges Co-ordination

Harold D. Smith, Director of the United States Bureau of the Budget, added his voice to those calling for stronger co-ordination of the services. In a statement prepared for the Committee's record after recognizing co-ordination already achieved through the exigencies of war Mr. Smith said:

"I am forced to conclude, however, that along with the internal improvement of the services, it is necessary to combine the War and Navy Departments into a single department of national defense if we are to achieve the maximum of effectiveness and economy. I believe further that the alternative is an acceleration of two present trends—separation of the Army Air Forces from the other elements of the War Department, and development of the Navy air arm to rival the land-based forces of the War Department."

"The problems of achieving co-ordination will multiply, as will the internal stresses in the services recognizing that there is no easy solution and that the problems of organization are colossal, it is nevertheless my judgment that a single department of national defense offers the best available basis upon which to build the co-ordinated structure we desire."

Statement to Officers Before the open sessions closed, Representative Wadsworth read a prepared statement directed specifically to the generals and admirals now running the armed services. He emphasized how, after the last war, the Army was cut from 4,000,000 to 116,000 with no use made of those millions of trained men to keep up an adequate reserve. He recited how the Navy under agreement was reduced, its vessels scrapped, agreements made not to further fortify the Philippines and other Pacific Islands.

With a \$300,000,000,000 public debt facing the country after this war, he said the taxpayers will certainly be looking around for places to trim costs and they will light on the military services as they have always done after every war. The Army and Navy, he concluded, must justify every outlay and co-operate in every way to reduce expenses. Frictions and jealousies must go. Economies in little things must be made.

In closing the open hearings Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, expressed the hope that after executive sessions the Committee would have a report on its findings with possible recommendations.

Basis for Peace

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19 —Legislation that may forestall the necessity of this country ever having to fight another world war can and should be enacted before the present conflict ends or a golden opportunity will be lost, J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation, told the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy this week.

Mr. Ward, who addressed the Committee as a representative of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, urged compulsory military, naval, and air training; freezing of stockpiles of strategic materials; retention of Government-owned industrial facilities as emergency arsenals; continuation of a technical educational development; an over-all peacetime plan for total war mobilization; a strong civil air force and Merchant Marine as vital military reserves; retention of our right to advanced bases "without which we would be at a tremendous disadvantage in any global war," and an educational program "that will teach all our citizens the truth of our history and the causes and results of war."

Continued from Page 1

sist Allied bombings, they now never put more than 200 planes in the air and often offer no resistance in the air.

8. American Army planes have destroyed or damaged 34,149 enemy planes either in aerial combat or on the ground since Dec. 7, 1941, and American losses through May 15, 1944 are 6,154 planes.

General Arnold authorized the disclosure of these statistics: The Army Air Forces, in operations against the enemy in all theaters from Dec. 7, 1941, through May 15, 1944, had destroyed 16,510 enemy planes in aerial combat, probably destroyed 4,650, and damaged 5,460.

On the ground, the Army Air Forces destroyed 3,664 enemy planes, probably destroyed 347, and damaged 1,432.

Army Air Forces losses, due to enemy action for this period, amount to 5,718 combat type planes in aerial combat and 236 on the ground. In addition, approximately 200 noncombat planes have been lost due to enemy action on the ground and in the air.

The Army Air Forces flew 746,353 sorties in this period. Tonnage of bombs dropped amounted to 468,391.

A total of 320,489 tons of Japanese shipping were sunk by the Army Air Forces operating in the Pacific and Asia during the first four months of 1944. Tonnage by months was 70,160 for January, 159,704 for February, 38,450 for March, and 52,175 for April.

After citing the Army Air Force's slow start toward destruction of the German Air Force, progressing through "some pretty heavy blows in 1943," General Arnold said the attacks of the past few weeks had "dwarfed" all that had gone before in numbers of missions, in tons of bombs dropped and in known destruction.

He pointed out that the Army Air Forces not only were out to knock German planes out of the air, but to destroy the plants in which they were constructed, modifying centers, depots, and flying fields.

As to whether raids of this intensity could knock Germany out of the war, the Army Air Forces commander said he did not know, but he hoped to get some pretty good ideas of what could be counted on in the future.

German Morale Ebbs When he was asked how long he thought German morale would stand up under such punishment, he replied noncommittally, saying: "Thirty-three German cities blasted worse than Coventry (England), 8,000,000 persons blasted out of their homes, industry and transportation badly dislocated—I didn't think it would be possible for them to stand it this long, but they are."

New Emporia State College Library To Be Tribute to William Allen White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19 —Postwar construction of a \$200,000 Emporia State College library to be named in memory of William Allen White, famed editor of the Emporia Gazette, was approved recently by the State Board of Regents.

Because of State-wide interest in providing an enduring tribute to Mr. White, it is possible the project may be enlarged into a more comprehensive foundation in line with one already under way in Emporia, where an organization has been formed to establish the William Allen White Memorial Foundation for the purpose of commemorating the editor's unique career.

While a large part of the money will be raised among his fellow townsmen, gifts to the fund will be welcome from friends outside Emporia. W. A. Limbocker, President of the Citizens National Bank, has been appointed acting treasurer.

Purposes of the foundation will include the promotion of educational and cultural projects, public health and recreation, and to provide grants for buildings and other memorials.

A William Allen White Fellowship has just been established at the University of Kansas by B'nai B'rith, the nation's oldest and largest Jewish service organization. In announcing the fellowship, Henry Monksy, President of

Rotary International Head CHICAGO, May 19 (P)—Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho, was named President of Rotary International last night, succeeding Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco.

Army Favored For Title In 1-Mile Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 — Twelve teams are entered in the one-mile relay race in the 68th annual I. C. 4-A track and field championships which get under way tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock on Franklin Field but only six will face the starter's gun in the final.

Asa S. Bushnell, manager of the meet, has announced that a sufficient number of heats will be held starting at noon, to reduce the field to the half dozen fastest teams entered. The heats will be held at noon and the final at 4:55.

Army, Colgate, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, N. Y. U., Pennsylvania, Penn State, Princeton, and Columbia, have nominated teams for the event.

Army Favored Army, which won the event in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in 3:21.1, is regarded as the favorite to win an event that is one of the most popular on the program. Recently in a meet at West Point, the Cadets bettered their carnival record by doing 3:20.8, which is the best time made in the East this year.

Leo Novak, coach of the future generals, will use the same four athletes who have been consistently good all season. Bill Whittington, Bob Conrad, Jerry Morrow, and George Berger, Dartmouth, which finished second in the carnival by only a few yards, is regarded as Army's most dangerous competitor. Harry Hillman will use the iron man, Don Burnham, Robert Grady, Charles Grohsberger, and Walter Newman.

Possible Finalists Columbia, third in the Relays; Penn State, winner of the Class "B" title, New York University, Colgate, and Navy are regarded as the other possible finalists.

The relay is only one of 15 events on the program in which more than 400 athletes representing thirty colleges, will compete. Virginia and North Carolina, members of the I. C. 4-A, and also outstanding in Southern associations, will compete.

Army, unbeaten in dual and triangular competition, is the favorite for the team title, with Navy, Dartmouth, and New York University as its closest competitors.

Two MIT Oarsmen Back on Varsity For Ithaca Race

Determined to more than make up the two feet by which they lost Saturday, M. I. T.'s Varsity crew will entrain tonight for Ithaca, N. Y., to race Navy, Cornell, and Columbia tomorrow afternoon.

After losing prior to leaving for last Saturday's race at the Naval Academy the stroke and the No. 5-man, H. Thorkelsen and R. B. Cook, were lost to the squad through illness. Despite this last-minute change, Navy defeated Tech's Varsity by only two feet. Cook returned to the squad Monday and Thorkelsen Wednesday, with the result that M. I. T. has hopes of crossing the finish line first at Ithaca.

The return of Thorkelsen and Cook will also bolster the junior varsity, which took second place by one length to Navy at Annapolis.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Thurman Tucker, White Sox—Tripled with bases loaded in tenth to beat Yankees, also singled in first to hold 400 batting average.

Rube Gentry, Tigers—Shut out Philadelphia by scattering nine hits and singled to score Chuck Hostetler in eighth with game's only run.

Oscar Judd, Red Sox—Earned first victory of year with impressive five-hit job on Browns, and aided Boston attack with two singles and a walk, scoring three hits.

Virgil (Spud) Davis, Pirates—Capped Pittsburgh four-run sprint in last of ninth with single driving in Babe Dahlgren to down Brooklyn.

George Myatt, Senators—Batted in two runs with double during Washington's winning sprint in sixth against Cleveland.

Whitey Kurowski, Cardinals—Ruined Al Javery's no-hit bid with single in seventh, batting in both runs of 2-0 St. Louis win.

Ken Raffensberger, Phils—Whitewashed Cincinnati with three singles, striking out four men.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League
Buffalo 12, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 1, Montreal 3.
Newark at Syracuse, cold.
Others not scheduled.

American Association
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 4.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City at Toledo, rain.

Southern Association
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 14, Atlanta 11.
Knoxville 3, Birmingham 2.
Nashville 2.

Eastern League
Williamsport 3, Albany 4.
Hartford 4, Elmira 2.
Scranton at Binghamton, cold.
Wilkes-Barre at Utica, cold.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 1, Seattle 6.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 9.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
San Diego 10, Portland 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox
McBride .281, Taber .363.
Cronin .358, Culberson .329.
Parsons .331, Conroy .327.
Johann .326, Lake .313.
Kosove .311, McLeod .301.
Wagner .294, Lauer .289.
Brett .282, Peschke .280.
Newsome .272.

Braves
Phillips .342, Shomo .336.
Mason .334, Berg .321.
Wood .317, Glavin .307.
Ryan .306, Glavin .307.
Wick .301, Glavin .301.
Masi .282, Glavin .277.
Herman .282, Glavin .277.
Workman .248, Glavin .240.

Boston Pitching

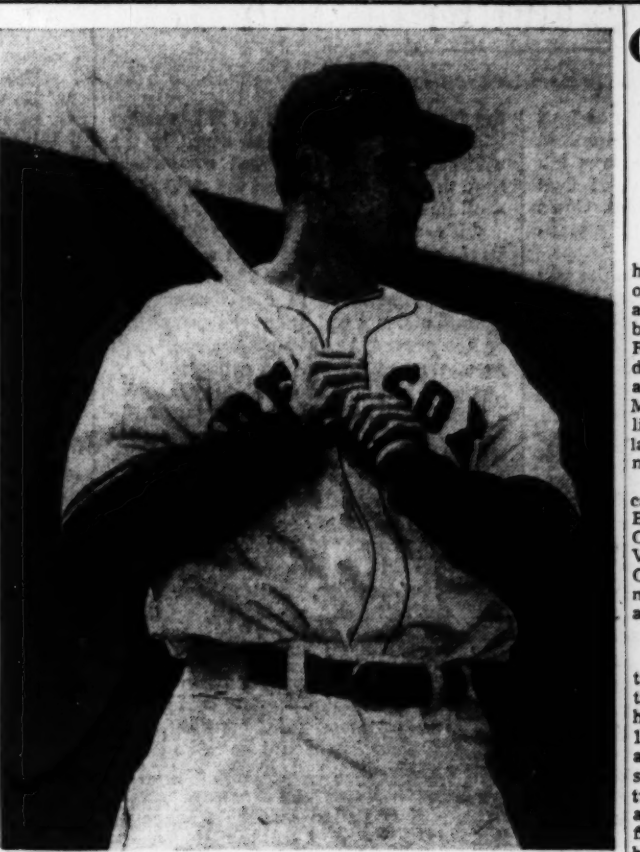
Red Sox
Judd 1, 10, 1.
Cronin 1, 10, 1.
Parsons 1, 10, 1.
Johann 1, 10, 1.
Kosove 1, 10, 1.
Wagner 1, 10, 1.
Brett 1, 10, 1.
Newsome 1, 10, 1.

Braves
Phillips 1, 10, 1.
Mason 1, 10, 1.
Wood 1, 10, 1.
Ryan 1, 10, 1.
Wick 1, 10, 1.
Masi 1, 10, 1.
Herman 1, 10, 1.
Workman 1, 10, 1.

BASEBALL

TOMORROW: FENWAY PARK 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.
Fenway Park, 7 P. M.

Sports News



Red Sox Second Baseman

After struggling along with a meager .233 batting average up to this week, Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox suddenly found his eye at the plate in the last two games to connect for seven safeties in 10 at bats. His average this morning was 53 points higher at .286. On Wednesday he hit for the cycle, and yesterday he knocked in four runs. Currently he is leading American League in doubles with 10.

Little Maintains College Grid Rules Need Changing

NEW YORK, May 19 (P)—Lou Little is going to take a lot of convincing before he will agree that nothing should be done about the college football rules for the duration.

The Columbia coach, who heads the Coaches' Committee on Rules, recently set forth his ideas, and those of other coaches, on the need for changes in the code before the 1944 season. Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham, Chairman of the National Rules' Committee, insists no meeting will be held and that in his opinion it is unfair to alter the rules while so many tutors are absent in the service.

Little just can't agree with Bingham's attitude.

Other Sports Meet "After all," he says, "basketball and pro football and other sports hold their meetings, and why should college football be the exception. Just because there is a war on should not mean we should refuse to keep up with the times and make needed improvements."

The pet peeve of Little, as well as practically every fan, is the intentional out-of-bounds kick-off, and he says he hopes he doesn't have to go through another season without this evil being curbed.

Bringing the ball out to mid-field on such a kick has been suggested as a remedy, and as to this

going for help to a club that has been practically wiped out wonder does seem like an eighth grader going to a first grader for aid in his arithmetic, but such deals often work out all right, as sometimes all a player needs to show his real class is a change in scenery. And that the Dodgers need another steady infielder and the Giants some outfielders whose feet aren't set in concrete is no secret.

Charley Grimm, in taking over the management of the Chicago Cubs in the heart of their personal depression, insisted he was not going to start in tearing the club to pieces, but that does not keep other clubs from trying to dismantle his team for him.

Almost simultaneously came reports that the Dodgers were angling for Eddie Stankey, the Cub second baseman, and the Giants were in the market for Bruin outfielders if a trade can be arranged.

Bob Johnson has had only one hitless game in the most recent 17, and leads the A. L. with 21 runs scored . . . He is hitting .351 this morning . . . Leon Culberson is having difficulty with his right knee again . . . Washington went into a virtual tie for the A. L. lead yesterday . . . When they take the lead, mark the day . . . They may never be caught.

Whitney Kurowski, Cardinals—Ruined Al Javery's no-hit bid with single in seventh, batting in both runs of 2-0 St. Louis win.

Ken Raffensberger, Phils—Whitewashed Cincinnati with three singles, striking out four men.

Virgil (Spud) Davis, Pirates—Capped Pittsburgh four-run sprint in last of ninth with single driving in Babe Dahlgren to down Brooklyn.

George Myatt, Senators—Batted in two runs with double during Washington's winning sprint in sixth against Cleveland.

Whitey Kurowski, Cardinals—Ruined Al Javery's no-hit bid with single in seventh, batting in both runs of 2-0 St. Louis win.

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Cronin Uses 9th Starter In Hausmann

By Ed Rumill

The Cronin is going all out in his hunt for starting pitchers. By opening the White Sox series this afternoon, slim Clem Hausmann became the ninth member of the Red Sox staff to get a starting job during the current Fenway stand against

Guerrilla Armies Hold Key to Defense of Large Areas of North China

Breaking Lure of Gangs Helps Curb Delinquency

Boston officials find skillful leadership is required to attract youths from 'bright lights' to discipline of boys' clubs—Troublemakers must be weeded out and punished for misdeeds.

Officials of the Boston Juvenile Court believe that any American community can control juvenile delinquency now if it will do two things: Work together as a team, and emphasize prevention rather than cure.

Small-scale experiments in Boston have convinced them they are on the right track. The Christian Science Monitor asked for, and got, permission to tell the whole story in a series of articles, of which this is the sixth.

A Practical Plan to Control Juvenile Delinquency as told to Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

by John J. Connelly, Director

Citizenship Training Division, Boston Juvenile Court

Boston

We soon learned in the Boston

Juvenile Court that it was useless

to try to cure delinquent children

by summarily dumping them into

boys' clubs and settlement houses.

These boys and girls were, for the

most part, badly trained, difficult

youngsters who were irked by the

orderly discipline and procedure

of the average club or settlement

house.

They were trouble-makers, and

it was indeed the exceptional club

that could do anything with them

or compete effectively with the

glamour of late hours, pool rooms,

street-corner gangs, and adult

night spots.

We decided to try a couple of

experiments. In the West End of

the city we worked through the

Work Projects Administration to

establish what we called the Recreational

Project. The Juvenile

Court sponsored the project in co-

operation with a planning board

of civic-minded individuals and

representatives from various social

agencies including the churches.

It operated through a local settle-

ment house so the children never

knew it had anything to do with

the Court.

Leadership for Good

We employed young men from

the neighborhood to go through

the community and gather up the

boys and girls not yet attached to

any club or settlement house.

These men, chosen for their gift

of leadership, won the confidence

of the children and got them in-

terested in various wholesome

recreational or vocational groups.

By this means hundreds of young-

sters were willingly introduced to

the orderly ways of group activity,

and the rate of juvenile delin-

quency in the West End fell off

sharply.

In the North End we handled

the problem a little differently.

We approached the Charles Hay-

den Foundation and said: "Give

us funds to open vacant stores in

three spots where we know de-

linquency is breeding fast. We

have an idea we can attract the

boys whom the settlement houses

haven't been able to reach so far."

We knew the boy delinquents

in that section were attached to

members of some gang or other

and spent most of their time hang-

ing around street corners and

gambling.

The Hayden Foundation sup-

plied the money and we opened

three centers, placing in each a

skilled worker as leader. We kept

the atmosphere of these places

strictly informal. All we supplied

at first was Ping-pong equipment,

playing cards, and woodworking

materials. From there on, we left

it to whatever boys came in to

suggest to the leader any other

activities they wanted. We let

them build up their own program

as they would. We made only the

simplest of rules regarding be-

havior, closing hours, etc.

Settlement Houses Filled

It wasn't long before these cen-

ters were filled with boys who

formerly had been out on the

street. Gradually they progressed

into membership in the settle-

ment houses, and before long the

settlement houses were complain-

ing that they lacked room and per-

sonnel to take care of all the new-

comers.

In that neighborhood, we used

to get 173 delinquents a year.

Within four years after the cen-

ters were opened the figure had

decreased to 39 a year.

I believe the only effective

measures against juvenile delin-

quency are those that grow im-

mediately from the known needs

of the community. Too many pro-

grams have been superimposed on

the community and the com-

munity then has been forced to fit

itself to the program. But if, in-

stead, we evaluate what we have,

use it to its fullest extent to fit

what the community demon-

strably needs, the effect will

spread naturally and permanently.

A long-range point of view is

important, but we can't wait for

long-range education alone. We

must get to work now with the

equipment at hand.

Start Can Be Made

"Any community, the majority

of whose homes are good, any

community with churches and

even fast recreational facilities,

can begin working now to lead in

the right direction the children

who want to be thus led.

It can begin by organizing group

recreational activity for the chil-

dren in an integrated way. For

example, there should be inter-

changeable memberships among

settlement houses, boys' clubs and

gymnasiums, so a boy or girl can

easily obtain the particular kind

Glavis Denies Challenge In TVA Inquiry

Senate group hears that investigator produced evidence contested as not authentic.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Louis R. Glavis, former chief investigator for the Senate committee investigating the Rural Electrification Administration, said today his resignation had "no connection whatever" with a challenge of the authenticity of a letter he supplied the committee.

Mr. Glavis told a reporter he submitted his resignation on April 24 to Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, stating he was compelled to devote more time to private affairs and that the REA investigation was virtually completed.

"An attempt has been made to connect my resignation with a question raised about one of the thousands of exhibits and documents which I supplied for the REA committee during the investigation, and it's distinctly unfair because there was no connection," Mr. Glavis declared.

"The letter matter didn't even come up until two days ago and my resignation was submitted April 24, as the records will show."

The letter in question was purported to have been written by Robert Craig, former REA Deputy Administrator, but Mr. Craig, now in a hospital, said in a statement submitted to the committee yesterday that it had been "concocted."

Mr. Craig was represented in the letter as having said he was co-operating on a "blockbuster" to discredit Harry Slattery, REA Administrator. The letter purportedly was written to Mr. Craig's secretary.

Mr. Glavis said the disputed letter was furnished him by Mr. Slattery. In labeling it "concocted," Mr. Craig asserted the incident showed "the extent to which someone will go in an attempt to frame me."

Meanwhile, Carroll L. Beedy, counsel for the committee, said Mr. Slattery would be called before the committee, probably next week, for questioning about the letter.

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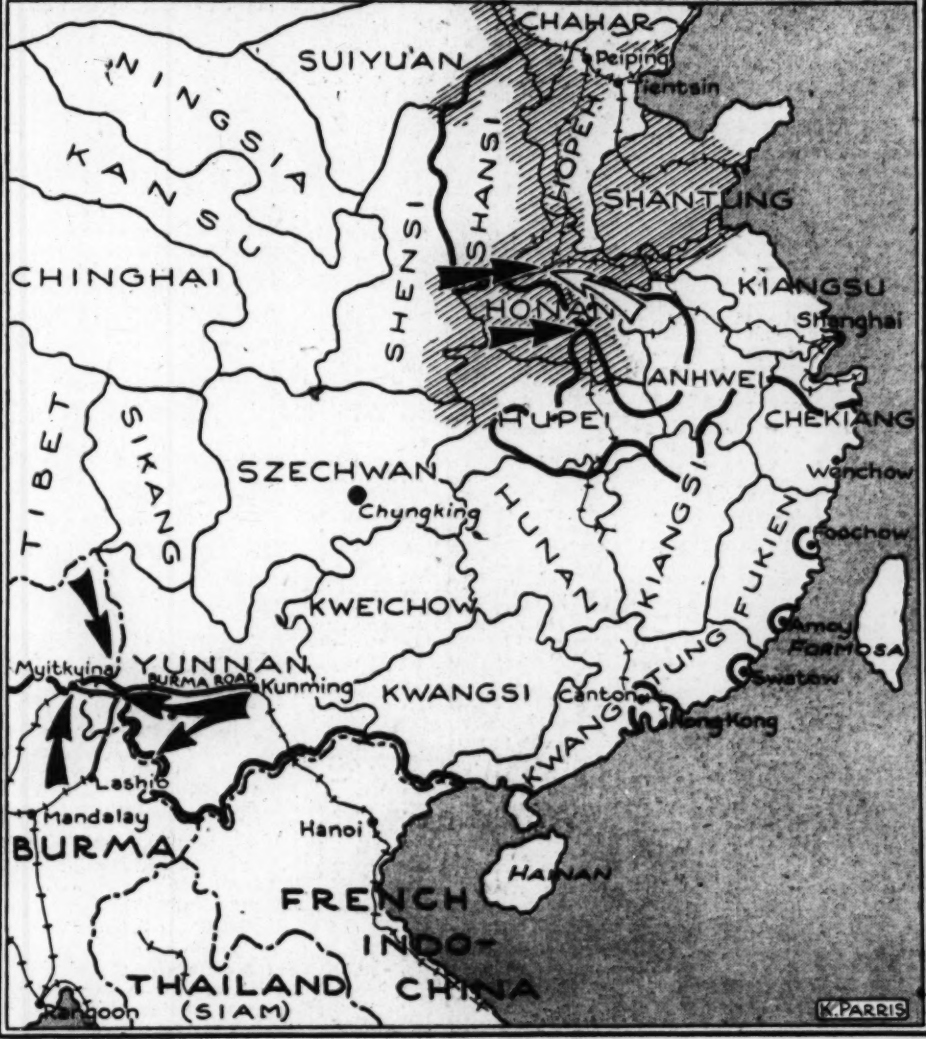
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How China's Guerrillas Harass Japanese
Shaded areas in China show where an estimated 6,000,000 Chinese guerrillas are still active in spite of Japanese penetrations. Black lines represent battle lines, with black arrows indicating present positions of attacking Allied and Chinese troops in Honan Province, China, and in Burma. White arrow represents spearhead of Japanese drive against Loyang.

British Officers Do Neat Job Of Kidnaping Nazi General

CAIRO, May 19—Young British officers waved a red traffic lantern before a big German automobile speeding down a dark road outside Heracleon on Nazi occupied Crete on April 26.

As the car roared to a stop, a British Major snatched open the door and informed surprised Maj. Gen. Heinrich Kreipe he was a prisoner of war.

This Oppenheimer thriller, turned into fact, explains why the German General, holder of the Knight's Cross and one of the chief Nazi commanders in the Greco area, today is at Cairo, though hardly occupying the luxurious suite at Shepheard's Hotel.

Marshall Erwin Rommel expected to fill after winning at Alamein. The capture was swift in itself as related by the officers who have now safely returned from the raid on Crete.

The briefest scuffle, a quick change of drivers, and the carrying of a Nazi divisional commander, penman and bearing General Kreipe wedged in between British officers and covered with automatic weapons, sped to Heracleon and safely passed 22 military control posts unchanged.

The party finally embarked on a waiting British warship. With the Nazis making desperate plans amid the Balkan confusion, the loss of such a high-ranking general is bound to increase the confusion. General Kreipe fills the bill of commanding the 22d Panzer Division and having served with distinction at Leningrad and the Kuban bridgehead.

The capture impresses the Allies' Balkan friends, including the Greek guerrillas whom the British are trying to unify. The fact he was whisked almost from headquarters itself makes the enemy tighten up security when it needs the greatest freedom of movement.

This kidnaping is reminiscent of the attempted capture of Marshal Rommel which failed by an eyelash and was carried out after the most detailed and risky personal reconnaissance from General Kreipe's division headquarters area by British officers. It is emphasized that at no stage did Creteans help or participate; there was therefore, no possible justification for any retaliatory measures against them.

The capture came adding to official prizes which began when Rudolf Hess parachuted, marks the first taking of a major enemy officer in the Greco area. Following soon after whisking Greek political leaders from Greece to a mountain conference in Lebanon, indicates the degree to which German controls are shot through with escape routes.

Germans Nonplussed
The General's car was abandoned some 30 miles from Heracleon. When the party took to the ship, a letter was sent carefully explaining to the Nazis what misfortune had overtaken their leader.

The fact that the afternoon following the capture, German planes patrolled the coast dropping leaflets threatening to raze all villages from Heracleon province unless the General was surrendered, seemed to indicate that the Germans were slightly nonplussed. So far as is known the threats were not carried out.

Relaxing in Cairo, the short, stocky General Kreipe, a Thuringian but not a typical Nazi partyist, and unmonocled, seemed able to find a sense of humor. Officers report him as saying: "This inactivity is bound to be a great strain on me. I will have no work to do now. I might as well begin to learn English."

RAF Squadron Leader Neville Duke, described as the "leading fighter pilot of the Mediterranean theater," has bagged two German planes since the start of the new Allied offensive in Italy to raise his total to 27, the British Air Ministry announced.

The RAF record is 32 planes, held by Capt. A. G. Malan, now on ground duty, and the late Wing Commander Brendon (Paddy) Flincone.

Capt. Don S. Gentile, Piquet, Ohio, is credited with 30 Nazi planes destroyed, 23 in the air, 7 on the ground. Capt. Robert S. Johnson, Lawton, Okla., has shot down 27 planes.

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Necessity of Chinese Unity Forced by Japan's Attacks

Conferences at Chungking between Central Government and Communist leader raise hope of accord on military tactics against Japanese—Will of Chinese to resist counted on in new crisis.

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the second time in a decade, the Japanese are forcing the Chinese to unite in a desperate defense of their homeland. As in 1936, the Nipponese military threat is such that Chungking and Communist forces in China appear about to compose their differences as the Communist leader, Lin Tso-han arrives in Chungking to negotiate for unity.

Key to the situation is the fact that some 300 hien or counties behind the Japanese lines in North China still pay allegiance to the Chinese authorities. Organized resistance in this area is directed by Communist Gen. Chu Teh's 18th group (8th Route Army); and the number of irregular troops nearly all partisan or Communist-controlled—is said to reach 6,000,000.

These guerrilla forces have kept nearly 2,000,000 Japanese troops immobilized in Manchuria and North China during the entire war. The extent of their activities last fall was disclosed in the Japanese radio casts. A Japanese soldier said on the Peking Radio:

"There are no longer any large organized Chinese armies in the north but the Communists are an annoyance. In October alone 1,100 engagements took place and operations are still continuing unabated."

15 Raids a Day
On Nov. 16 a Japanese Army spokesman admitted that in September and October, 859 separate Army engagements had been fought with guerrillas in the single Province of Shantung. This meant an average of 15 raids per day.

Subsequently the tempo of guerrilla resistance declined somewhat, because of winter weather and the increasing tension between Chungking and the Communists. With a large Chungking army blocking the Red Army proper in North China, partisan elements behind the Japanese lines devoted more of their efforts toward political education—against the Japanese and for agrarian reforms in China—while husbanding their meager resources in view of the danger of being forced to fight on two fronts (against both Japan and Chungking).

There is every reason to believe that this situation encouraged the Japanese to launch their present offensive in Honan Province aimed at clearing the Peking-Hankow railroad and paving the way for a possible drive on Chungking. The Japanese Domei News Agency said in a dispatch from Honan on May 11:

"Deep-rooted animosity between the Chungking and Sino-Red armies presents insurmountable obstacles to any effort for an effective counteroffensive against the Japanese forces in Honan Province, according to an enemy officer captured by one of our units."

On May 6 Tokyo Domei had said that Peking military observers predicted the Communists of North China would be wiped out because of "increasing internal friction" among their leaders.

Recent Allied criticism, Russian as well as American and British, plus realization that the Japanese are counting on continued Chinese disunity, have apparently awakened the conservative groups in Chungking to the realization that a new working arrangement must be made with the Communists. This is particularly necessary since most Chinese guerrilla activities have been concentrated in Shantung and Hopei Provinces, strategically located in the rear of Japan's attacking forces in Honan.

Meanwhile, the partisan guerrillas have stepped up their activities once more with the opening of the Yellow River campaign. Japanese authorities at Tsingtao disclosed on May 8 that they had fought 83 battles with the guerrillas of Shantung Province in April.

Tokyo recently reported the arrest of "several hundred persons" in Peking, Tientsin, Tainan, and Tsingtao. They were said to be Chungking and Communist agents who had been increasingly active of late, as a "last means of resistance."

Four Guerrilla Areas
Chinese guerrilla activities are concentrated in four areas of North China:

1. The Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region. This district, which includes some territory south of Peking, contains 108 organized anti-Japanese county governments. It is divided into four separate guerrilla commands because it is allied up by Japanese-held zones along the railroads and highways.

2. The Shansi-Suiyuan border region. This guerrilla force is based in the mountain area of Shansi, east of the Yellow River as it flows south between Shensi and Shansi. The 37 counties loyal to Free China in this area behind the Japanese lines form a bridge between the Communist-held portion of Free China and the guerrillas behind the lines.

This region has a population of less than 2,000,000, but not a single village is controlled by the Japanese, although the people have frequently had to "fly to the mountains like birds"—as the Chinese say—while Japanese punitive expeditions burned their buildings and slaughtered their livestock.

3. The Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan border region. This guerrilla base is located in area based on the Taihan Shan mountains. It contains 59 counties loyal to Free China, with a total population of more than 13,000,000 persons. This area, divided into three separate guerrilla sections, is under the command of Gen. Wei Li-hwang, who was decorated with the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun by the Chungking Government recently.

4. The Shantung Province area, consisting of 71 counties loyal to Free China, has large and well-organized guerrilla forces based on Tai Shan, the sacred mountain of Shantung. Under Generals Lin Piao and Chen Kwang, these troops have been the worst thorn in the back of the Japanese in North China.

In addition, many counties not in the guerrilla areas proper give allegiance to Chungking. Each of these has its own local defense corps, on a semimilitary basis, organized to defend their homes against the depredations of Japanese or puppet Chinese troops. Other guerrillas are still operating in Manchuria and Central and South China, under local commands, and frequently cut railroads and communication lines in these areas.

It is this dogged resistance of the Chinese which accounts more than anything for Japan's inability to settle the "China Incident" despite Chungking's economic and political weaknesses.

Unyielding Will to Resist
Far Eastern experts attribute the survival of the guerrilla forces to five factors:

1. The Chinese peasant's ability to endure great hardships to achieve his purpose.

2. The amazing solidarity of the Chinese people, which is once more being made manifest in the face of the new Japanese threat in Honan.

3. The Chinese aptitude for self-government. All essential administrative officials are to be found in every Chinese county, and thus each hien behind the lines has been a self-contained unit in resisting the Japanese.

4. The great geographical spaces and population masses of China, which the Japanese find impossible to police, especially since the Chinese puppet forces are notoriously unreliable from the viewpoint of their masters.

5. Most important of all are the firm sense of righteousness of the Chinese peasant and his unyielding will to resist. This will to resist is strongest in Communist and partisan areas of China, where guerrilla activities are strongest. Only there has the control of the landlords and corrupt old-line officials been broken, giving the great majority of the people new hope for the future.

Papers Reticent
CHUNGKING, China, May 19 (AP)—Chinese newspapers conspicuously published news today of the arrival here of Lin Tso-han, using only a brief Central News report which identified him as a member of the Peoples Political Council.

The Council is a Government body in which Communists have seven seats.

Mr. Lin, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Border Region Administration, arrived here yesterday from Sian, Shensi Province, to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, raising hopes that at least a provisional agreement between the Communists and the Central Government might enable to throw greater strength against the Japanese.

The brief Central News dispatch gave Lin's itinerary and said he would visit General Chiang "to make a report."

Even the Communist newspaper, New China Daily News, contented itself with the Central News report, but gave it a bigger caption and bared it.

Quislings' Penalty
Planned by Allies
LONDON, May 19 (AP)—Trial and punishment of Quislings and Nazi collaborators probably will be delegated by the United Nations War Crimes Commission to governments of their countries, various

Stocks Firm; Rails Attract

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

Blames Bowles, Ickes for 'Gas' Black Market

**By Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor**

NEW YORK, May 19—The responsibility for the huge "black market" in gasoline has been laid at the office doors of Harold L. Lockes, petroleum administrator, and Chester Bowles, price administrator, by James A. Moffett, one-time oil executive and housing administrator.

Mr. Moffett made this charge during a press conference here yesterday at which he asserted that the control of the oil industry should be returned to the executives of the oil industry who could "clean it up" in a few weeks if they were given the opportunity to do so.

The immediate results, in his

Mr. Moffett, who was at one time a vice-president of the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and California, declared that the oil companies had nothing to do with black market in gasoline, attributing it to "the thousands of government employees who are selling mismanagement, confusion and racket."

He charged that Secretary Ickes had contributed to the black market by failing to lift overproduc-

tion restrictions that have been in effect for the last 20 years, declaring that without these restrictions the rate of production would have stepped up to 5,000,000 barrels daily from its present rate of 4,000,000 and meet "all possible military requirements."

Mr. Bowles, on the other hand, made his contribution, Mr. Moffet charged, because he failed "to grant a proper advance in the price of crude oil and products," and "through mismanagement, to properly control the distribution of ration cards and stamps."

Postwar Sales Cut

Of 50 P. C. Coal

Of House Goals

WASHINGTON (R)—A 50 percent overall tax reduction which the war ends was set today as the goal of the Republican postwar study committee.

After a committee meeting, Chairman Reed (R) of New York issued a statement which said:

"The Government now is exacting 'approximately' \$20,000,000,000 a year from American taxpayers.

Our prospective postwar budget is estimated variously at from \$18,000,000,000 to \$22,000,000,000.

"A reduction in present tax burden should be evolved to bring do-

the burden of taxation to approximately postwar budget requirements. On the basis of present estimates, that would mean a tax reduction of approximately 50 percent. This prospect may change, but for the moment it is our goal. . . .

"A high level of national income cannot be maintained (after the war) if taxes are excessive. Thus the problem is to raise maximum revenues without unduly burdening and stifling individual business enterprise."

How and where the reduction should be distributed, Mr. Ross said, constitutes one of the primary objectives of the Republican committee's program.

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The committee is made up of House Republicans, and politicians expect its work to have a definite bearing on the tax plan to be written into the Republican platform this year.

Bill Succeeds Knox As Newspaper Chief

CHICAGO (AP)—The election of Laird Bell as president of the Chicago Daily News, Inc., filling a vacancy created by the passing of Navy Secretary Frank Knox, was announced.

Mr. Bell, who was chosen to the board of directors, has been

The board declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the corporation's common stock, and a regular quarterly dividend of \$35 per share on the five percent cumulative preferred stock. Both dividends are payable on July 1, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1944.

[illegible]

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PRE-REVOLUTIONARY STONE HOUSE, furnished, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; beautiful view and garden; open fireplace; price \$10,000. Phone DOuba. Perry 347. For Other

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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor**

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To take charge of punch press and machine departments in small shop; war work and good post-war prospect.
MAIN STORE ENGINEER
715 Beacon St., Kenmore Square, Boston

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**NOTICE TO
APPLICANTS
FOR DEFENSE
POSITIONS**

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LARGE PINE STORE HOME, situated on hill, beautifully finished and landscaped, swimming pool, tennis court, can be bought reasonably. Phone Dobbs Ferry 347, S. Y.

FINE HOUSE, 4 bedrooms and bath; rental \$1300 per year; can be bought reasonably. Phone Dobbs Ferry 347, S. Y.

FOR RENT

WILL RENT for congenial couple, unfurnished 6-room modern kitchen and private garden. Westchester County—easy commuting, partly cash. Call 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

HOUSES WANTED

IN THE NEWTONS, Brookline or Wellesley, 4 or 6 bedrooms, \$150,000-175,000. See first class condition: available in June or July next. Call 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEARLY NEW, 20' x 10' x 8' S. Y. C. 18. Phone 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

MOTHER'S helper, half or part time; live in; independent; no experience necessary. Phone 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in the wealthy area. No experience necessary. Established firm. Write for information. Western N.Y. Co. Inc. 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION DESIRED as secretary—computer or non-computer. No experience necessary (not an invalid) by active woman, 35 years old, 5' 6", 120 lbs., blonde, brown eyes, can type, drive car, take care of children, and do housework. Please send me business correspondence. Write: free in travel; references. Address: MRS. FREDERIC GREGG, 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

BUSINESS WOMAN, widow American born, 40 years old, 5' 6", 120 lbs., blonde, brown eyes, can type, drive car, take care of children, and do housework. Please send me business correspondence. Write: free in travel; references. Address: MRS. FREDERIC GREGG, 100-1111, Suite 1350, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

cross ventilation, nicely furnished. Sept. 1: \$89.00 per month. Telephone Sundays until 10:00 a.m. 9-1212. Dr. White 2-16, Suite 1500, 300 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AFT, unfurnished, for 2 adults and school-age child, very commuting downtown Boston. Garage, Box 2-47F, The Christian Science Monitor.

DR. AND WIFE, permanent civilians, want large apartment, unfurnished in Back Bay, Boston, or Beacon Hill Call Cap. 806.

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WANTED—3 or 4 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping by quiet business man. Call 9-1212. Dr. White 2-16, Suite 1500, 300 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, food, typewriter, umbrella or anything else you don't want? Sell it for cash. Advertisers in this group will buy it for you.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woman wants room. Box 31, 1513 National Press Bldg. 4.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the residents of the Christian Science Monitor as a moving and storage company. I have been in the business for 20 years. **WOLFE R. STEVES**, Member of the National Moving and Storage Association, 1000 Center St. N. E., Boston, Mass. Tel. 7-AL 3000.

SUMMER RENTALS

SPEND summer on Maine coast; by rail or by auto. Quiet island; good boat service; large and ideal location for food buying; convenient to all summer conditions. Write for literature. 94 Commercial Street, Portland, Maine.

WOODVILLE, N. H.—2 rooms furnished cottage, 1000 ft. above sea level; view; modern conveniences; mail delivered.

SUMMER HOMES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Checking accounts increased \$332,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities in the week ended May 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The principal increase in such deposits was \$123,000,000 in New York City. There was a decrease of \$37,000,000 in the San Francisco District.

The banks reported a drop of \$26,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and a decrease of \$504,000,000 in United States Government deposits.

president of the Perfection Biscuit Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been elected president of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturer's Association.

Beck's Income Goal
Mr. Beck's suggestion was part of a program he believes would lead to a national income level of \$165,000,000,000 annually, compared with the current \$150,000,000,000. The difference of \$150,000,000,000,000 level suggested by Ralph E. Flanders, President of Jones & Lamson Machine Company, in another speech before the gathering.

Mr. Flanders said two barriers—"one psychological, the other political"—tend to hold industry back from the expansion necessary for such a goal, business "zealotism" and "the fear of taxes."

"The impulsion of new tax

Before Mr. Beck made his recommendations, Virgil Jordan, President of the Conference Board, urged that postwar planners avoid deluding soldiers and war workers with promises of plenty and said:

"Let us tell them instead that nobody, business or government, can plan tomorrow's employment for anyone without planning his occupation, spending, saving and

consumption for him.

"I do not like these sons and daughters of ours, the brothers of ours that we, or labor or Government, are going to guarantee them economic security, any sense and still leave them their civil liberty and personal freedom if they still want it. It is not true. The governments they are fighting have demonstrated in the past decade, and the whole record of human experience proves, that this is a lie."

Planning Seen Compulsion

Mr. Jordan said an "iron chain" of cause and effect links "compulsory security, compulsory saving, compulsory labor, compulsory consumption, compulsory occupation."

tion, location, leisure, speech and finally thought," and said they followed "national planning."

Mr. Beck, however, said the postwar problems of private industry necessitated "a single Federal conversion agency on which all major groups of the public be represented." To take care of inevitable unemployment, he would have Government provide demobilization allowances and education for both soldiers and jobs for civilians. To supplement this would be a program of public works.

For maintenance of a high national income level, Mr. Beck would have Government stimulate co-operation between labor and management through some

He outlined, too, a plan similar to the "compensatory economic" advocated by economists such as Chase and Alvin Hansen, involving increased Government spending when national income fell below some selected level, and higher taxes when it rose too high, with a figure.

On few points the speakers agreed, among them the desirability of less Government direction of labor and industry's affairs, the necessity of providing employment for about 55,000,000, the maintenance of individual freedom.

Both Mr. Jordan and Mr. Fla-

... urged that businessmen over-
come the "defeatism" they said
had developed; Messrs. Flannery
and Beck urged that agricultur-
ists be looked to as a way of livin-
g out of the depression and that
an increasing number of citize-

OPA Loses Case
In Michigan Court

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—A four-
to-four decision of the State Su-
preme Court upheld a lower court
decision that the Office of Price
Administration may not legally
impose price ceilings on items sold
at a receiver's liquidation sale.

The controlling opinion sus-
tained the contention of Circuit

Metals Reserve to Sell Surplus Aircraft Material

WASHINGTON (AP) — Use of surplus aircraft material will be sold by the Metals Reserve Company through commercial distribution warehouses, it was announced.

Metals Reserve, a subsidiary

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said it had agreed with the aircraft scheduling unit, Army Air Forces and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics on method.

Output of 800,000 Telephone Sets Is Authorized by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized the manufacture of 800,000 modern, civilian-type telephone sets, with production to start after June 1 and continue for the next 12 months.

This limited output, WPB said, will not approach for some time the demands of essential users. Approximately 1,250,000 orders for telephone installations are

Both the Hawthorne and Polk plants are jammed with military orders and are situated in critical labor areas. Western Electric will produce about 80 per cent of the new sets.

The Pacific Coast will be the first area to benefit, said Leighton H. Peebles, director of the Communications Division of the Office of War Utilities, who will assign the instruments to the areas most urgently needing them. Military and supporting activities on the Pacific Coast have the most pressing needs at present, Mr. Peebles said. No general distribution will be made until all the essential installations are taken care of.

Income will be deductible for taxes, interest, and charitable contributions, and \$500 per person over \$5,000. Persons who didn't use to take that much deduction will benefit, and so will charitable institutions and corporations because the tax-exemption deduction to contribute will not disappear.

On the other hand, persons who used to take even larger deductions (including alimony), will be able to keep on taking them, skipping the short-form and filling in detail—in which case they in fact, be able to take slightly larger deductions than before. The limit on charitable contributions is raised from 15

added increase in earnings." He stated: "... Now, however, we see more clearly the limits of our war production assignment and our situation as to civilian production. Because of this, we believe the new dividend rate is now warranted. ..."

Oil Issue Planned;

Utility Stock Offered

NEW YORK (P)—A public offering of \$13,000,000 sinking fund debentures of Sunray Oil Corp. is scheduled for about June 8; it was announced in connection with the company's filing of a registration statement with the Securities

last war tax bill." Having noted the rates repeatedly upward for years, Congress last year finally put them on a pay-go basis. This year is simplifying the new structure. This will make it easier in the future either to raise or lower the whole personal income structure. Indications are, however, that it will stay put for a while.

Congress' refusal last fall to increase anywhere near 60 cents mensurate with the Treasury's requests, plus the fact that Britain's recent budget message called for no further increases, seem to indicate that no further increases will be made. It is likely that the war goes but

new shares to be issued in connection with the proposed merger of Virginia Public Service Co. into Virginia Electric and Power Co. recently approved by stockholders of both companies.

restriction restrictions that have been in effect for the last 20 years, declaring that without these restrictions the rate of production could be stepped up to 5,000,000 barrels daily at its present rate of 4,500,000 and meet "all possible military requirements."

Mr. Bowles, on the other hand, made his contribution, Mr. Moffett charged, because he failed "to grant a proper advance in the price of crude oil and products," and "through mismanagement, to properly control the distribution of ration cards and stamps."

Postwar Tax Cut

OF 50 P. Coal

the burden of taxation to approximately postwar budget requirements. On the basis of present estimates, that would mean a reduction of approximately 50 percent. This prospect may change but for the moment it is our goal.

"A high level of national income cannot be maintained (after the war) if taxes are excessive. Thus, the problem is to raise maximum revenues without unduly burdening and stifling individual and business enterprise."

How and where the reductions should be distributed, Mr. Reed said, constitutes one of the prime objectives of the Republican committee's program.

Mr. Arthur Hovnan

SINGLE HOUSE, room. 985; vicinity of Dover & Wellesley, Tel. Len. 1792 (Mans.)

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YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, would like to rent small furnished apt. or house, vicinity Boston, for summer months. Box 1-64, The Evening Science Monitor, Boston.

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remodeling; personal and professional references; no children; who desire white tenants and are appreciated; A-1 reference. Tel. BR 1-1000.

FURBER community (Protestant), refined, convenient; seeks position with lady or couple; salary negotiable; preferred. Tel. BR 2-3. Suite 1508, 300 PITH AV., N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C.—Ornamental opportunity, colored by service; as desired; single double rooms; 2-room-and-half suite apart from main building; reduced rates. Tel. WE 1-1018. Suite 1308, 500 PITH AV., N. Y. C.

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ROOMS WANTED

counsel for the Daily News for
 many years and has been a direc-
 tor since 1926. He also is one of
 the three executives named in
 Colonel Knox's will.
 Officers of the corporation
 were retained in their positions.
 They are John O'Keefe, vice-presi-
 dent; L. E. Aldrich, treasurer, and
 Arthur E. Hall, secretary and as-
 sistant treasurer.
 The board declared a dividend
 of 50 cents per share on the cor-
 poration's common stock and the
 regular quarterly dividend of
 50 cents a share on the five per
 cent cumulative preferred stock.
 Both dividends are payable on
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 record at the close of business on

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GEORGE W. BROWN—The president of the Perfection Biscuit Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been elected president of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturer's Association.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. E. BERNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and
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Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 600 Pleasant St.
Also Main St., at Fairhaven, Mass.

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572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford

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For Men"
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Potted Plants and Cut Flowers
for Memorial Day

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MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

(Continued)

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Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Lunch or
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Closed Sundays and Holidays
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CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT SERVICE
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35 HAVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
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Prompt deliveries: Lexington, W. Lexington,
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Quality Meats and Groceries
Service and repairs for your
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(Continued)

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9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

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The Season's Finest!
Visit Your Nearest
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LUNCHEONS and SUPPERS
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Always closed on Monday evening

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Furniture • Linens • Fashions
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PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE
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FASHIONS
and
FURNISHINGS

Pophams
THE
WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RESERVE
When you want anything to wear that is
new and fashionable or anything for
your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

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WILLIAM LEWIS
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Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 371

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Military Tailors and Outfitters
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Uniforms for all officers
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Wright Bros Ltd.
RICHMOND.
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers
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Daily Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS
JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
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and LICHFIELD**
CROWSNEST DAIRIES LTD.
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MILK
The Best and Most
Economic Food

ASHMORES
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(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 122, The Parade,
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Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

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SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen
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F. BUCKLEY
High Class
Baker and Pastry Cook
57, Upper High Street, EPSOM

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Williams & Cox
Drapers and Silk Mercers
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Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
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AUCTIONEERS
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(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

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and DYE WORKS**
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers,
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
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Wit and Wisdom, Art
and ComicsDid You
Ever WonderWhat the Difference Is
Between Injection, Com-
pression, and Extrusion
Molding?Plastics comprise a wide variety
of organic compounds or resins,
for the most part synthetic or
laboratory-made, which, under
certain conditions of temperature
and pressure, can be made to flow
and thus may be cast or molded
into desired shapes.There are, generally speaking,
two basic types of plastics—the
thermosetting and the thermo-
plastic. The former melts on heat-
ing, sets on further heating, and
cannot be melted down later
under renewed heating. The sec-
ond type melts on heating, sets on
cooling, is firm and solid at
ordinary temperatures, but will
melt down under a subsequent
reheating.This difference between differ-
ent types of plastics has a neces-
sary effect on the methods em-
ployed to mold them into objects.
Thermosetting plastics have
long been fashioned into various
shapes by compression molding.
The plastic in powdered form is
fed into a mold which is essen-
tially a press. After being filled,
heat (by means of a steam jacket
around the mold) and pressure
are applied, melting and shaping
the finely divided plastic. The mold
remains tightly in place until theplastic is fully set or "cured," after
which the object is ejected and the
molding process may be re-
peated.More recent is the injection
type of molding machine. The
powder is melted in an electrically
heated cylinder and the molten
material injected under pressure
into the mold, which is kept
chilled, causing the plastic to set
quickly. This, on the average, is
more than ten times as fast as
process as the compression type.Still newer is the extrusion
method of molding. Something
like a macaroni-making machine,
the plastic material is carried
along by a large screw (like the
one in your kitchen meat grinder),
and is forced out past a core
through a heated die to form plas-
tic tubing. After leaving the die,
the plastic tubing is cooled by
liquid or air, causing it to set.There is also a sort of hybrid
type of molding known as a trans-
fer mold. The material is heated
in a plasticizing chamber and
forced into the cavity of a com-
pression mold through an orifice.
This method is intended to en-
dow thermosetting materials with
some of the manufacturing ad-
vantages of the thermoplastics.—
W. P. Keasbey.A. Compression molding
B. Injection molding
C. Extrusion moldingplastic is fully set or "cured," after
which the object is ejected and the
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In Lighter Vein

Letter to Customer: "You've
been owing our company this bill
for more than a year. We're
ready to meet you half way.
We're going to forget half the
amount you owe."
The letter was promptly re-
turned by the debtor with the
pencilled notation:
"Excellent! I'll meet you. I'll
forget the other half."Just Cause
And there was the Indian rope
trick performer who was dis-
charged from the Navy because
every time he climbed the rigging
he disappeared.—Exchange.Too Big
Pvt. Sylvester: "Some achieve
greatness, others have greatness
thrust upon them."
Pvt. Leduc: "You're telling me
I'm wearing Army boots, too."
—Exchange.Warning
"Are you sending me to lec-
ture to the inmates of the State
Prison?" asked the noted speak-
er.
"Yes," replied the Bureau di-
rector. "But don't give the one
you have on 'Life, Liberty, and
the Pursuit of Happiness.'"Or Any Wife!
The most effective agency for
the redistribution of wealth ap-
pears to be the wives and daugh-
ters of wealthy men.Facts and Figures
All housewives will nod with
sympathetic understanding as
they read this S. A. of Mrs. M. L.
B. of Los Angeles: "After cook-
ing and serving a big meal I want
to take the four corners of the
tablecloth in one hand and with
a hammer break the dishes
therein and toss them away so
that I would not have to wash
them again. Of course, one
wouldn't give way to such an
impulse during wartime, never-
theless I have often thought it
would be fun to do it just once."My Secret Ambition
I have a S. A.
Thanks for letting me tell you
about it.
The top of the kettle stay on.
I've always wanted to rise up
At one of those moments
When the silence is so thick you
could
Cut it and serve it in slices with
the tea
The soft-voiced, cultured group
around you
Are consuming.
And shout
YIPPEE!
Do you suppose I ever could?
A. R. E., Houston, TexasOminous Sound
London clubs have been the
hangouts of more than one famous
English wit. One of the most ce-
lebrated was Henry J. Byron, editor
and dramatist.
One evening he went with an-
other club member to an opening
night at a certain theater. At
the end of the third act there was
a long wait. The audience became
more and more impatient.
Finally, the sound of a carpen-
ter's saw was heard behind the
scenes.
"What can that be?" asked By-
ron's companion.
"Don't know, dear boy," was the
answer, "unless they're cutting out
the fourth act!"Daily Anecdote
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By LE PELLEYThe Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—One Big Disadvantage
By RODGERSThe Adventures of Waddles—The Lion and the Mouse
By THE HAGERS

Crossword Quiz

1—What National character had seven
no vagabond?
2—What is the monetary unit of Korea?
3—What animal is noted for its moat?
4—What is a swift in numbers?
5—What is the name of the man in the
6—What is the name of the man in the
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Editorials

Commonwealth Conference

1. **The Commonwealth:** Study of the statement issued by the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth shows that there is little likelihood of immediate revolutionary change in relationships within the Commonwealth. In this respect the Conference seems to be voicing what might be called the Canadian view.

This is that closer relationships could easily impose ties between Canada and Britain which would overlook Canada's position as a neighbor of the United States. Possibly this view will alter as close co-operation between America and Britain becomes more assured. In any event it should be noted that Canada remains—as in the heyday of the League of Nations—more interested in the development of the broadest possible agency for postwar order rather than in closer ties among Commonwealth members.

2. **The Atlantic Charter:** Once again the word "democratic" appears to supplement the Charter's provision that all peoples shall be free to choose the form of government they desire. The defeated countries, so far as the conference is concerned, are to choose that form of democratic government which they desire. This formula was laid down at the Moscow conference when Italy's future was outlined. It does not, of course, require that other nations besides the defeated embrace democratic procedures where they now tolerate other systems. But it is a useful assertion of principle, and one on which all the Allies seem agreed.

3. **World Trade:** Some of the same influences work within the Commonwealth on this question as on that of close co-operation in foreign policy. The interests of the members vary. British opinion, in so far as this was expressed by Mr. Churchill, seemed to be working for continuation of the imperial preference system in tariffs. This system runs counter to Mr. Hull's vision of a world trading under reciprocal trade agreements. But Americans should not forget that it developed after they had adopted the highly restrictive Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Canadian opinion gives less support to imperial preferences, in part because so much of Canada's trade is with the United States. Whether the Canadian view on this question will prevail depends on many factors—for example, on what sort of tariff policy the United States pursues after the war, on the ability of Americans and Britons to agree on the purposes to be served by a world currency plan, on the handling of reparations.

4. **Postwar International Order:** On this point the conference has offered one of those heartening statements which need a great deal of definition. It asks for an agency with power enough to prevent aggression and violence. But because of the reluctance of Commonwealth members to consider pooling of sovereignty within their own family so that swifter action might be taken by the British world when confronted with a threat of disorder, one is inclined to ask whether the envisaged world organization would really be given sufficient authority and power to act on its own initiative in behalf of peace. If not, we may see the League's fatal weaknesses as well as its sound precepts embodied in another international essay.

Names Can Be Harmful

It is not so much what's in a name that counts as the effect unfortunate nomenclature may have on individuals concerned. The label "psychoneurotic," applied to men unadjusted to active participation in war, has itself produced a psychosis of fear, self-depreciation, and timidity, and has interfered with the subsequent useful employment of such men. It, therefore, is a wise action the Army has taken in dropping this term from the records of rejected selectees and discharged servicemen, and substituting the phrase "not suited for military service."

Of course, more than the mere dropping of a name is required to heal the mental conditions which have made a million and a half persons in this category unacceptable to the Army, but refraining from harmful appellations and according the victims understanding and normal social treatment will aid considerably. Helpful, too, would be the placing of less emphasis on the probing of material causes, and more on spiritual resuscitation, which has proved to be a most effective corrective of mental maladjustments.

Successes

The advances in Italy following long months of stalemate on the Gustav line carry great emotional satisfaction. This is so not only for Britons and Americans, but even more deeply for Poles and Frenchmen who have played such brilliant roles in storming key positions. Fighting as if remembering what the Nazis have done to their countries since 1939 and 1940, their desperate determination has recognized no obstacle—a warning to the Germans of what lies ahead.

At first many a layman must have questioned the Allies' new drive in Italy. Was any gain obtained in dislodging picked Nazi troops from fortified hills worth the probable cost, in a theater which must look like a sideshow when the great invasion begins? But already the returns are large. Some 1,500 prisoners have been taken and enough equipment for two divisions. Perhaps the largest dividend is the proof that the Nazis cannot hold even such naturally strong positions.

But of at least equal importance is the news from the East, and particularly the capture of Myitkyina Airport by Merrill's Marauders. This coup was rapidly developed by clearing the airfield and bringing in forces to besiege the town of Myitkyina, key Japanese base for all northern Burma and chief obstacle to the linking of the new Leda to the old Burma Road.

The manner of the seizure—the enemy totally surprised by troops which had to march through many miles of Burmese territory—is very significant. It indicates that there were no friends among the Burmese to warn the Japanese. It explodes Tokyo's dream of political as well as military conquest.

George Ade

George Ade was a typical Midwestern man of letters. Disregarding the literary values that America inherited from Europe, he turned to the vernacular. His training as a newspaperman was revealed in his style. His "Fables in Slang," free of all pretension, delighted millions of readers.

His writing carried on a tradition. He followed in the footsteps of Whitman and Mark Twain and Bret Harte; and for that matter, of Chaucer. True, he did not reach the stature of these predecessors. But at the turn of the century he gave a journalistic twist to the literature of common speech. Ring Lardner and Will Rogers were indebted to him.

He was equally successful in the theater. "The Sultan of Sulu," "The County Chairman," and "The College Widow," were hits of their day. They were marked by the same simplicity, homeliness, and shrewdness that distinguished the "Fables."

Thus Ade, becoming through his appeal to a large public a man of wealth, embodied another American tradition—the success story. And his was a well-earned success.

Political Invasion?

The Allies have made clear to the satellites of Nazi Germany that it is not too late for them to earn special consideration in the peacemaking by withdrawing from the German war effort now. Can the Allies make a similar offer to the German people? Doubtless there are within Germany millions who did not want this war, and who, though they may once have voted for Hitler, did so in the belief that he was a man of peace.

To what degree shall these people be held responsible for Nazi aggression? It is a difficult question. But an approach to its solution is offered by the organization called American Defense, Harvard Group, which, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, has proposed an appeal to the German people on D-Day. This message would ask them to turn against their leaders and thus assure themselves of Allied help in reconstructing a peaceable and democratic Germany instead of risking the consequences of continued support for a regime which the world calls outlaw.

President Roosevelt has been asked to consider this move to launch a political invasion along with military invasion. It would seem a useful suggestion. Men of good will throughout the free world are looking for some criterion by which to judge the German people. The behavior of Germans invited to participate in the final assault on Hitlerism should help to decide the readiness of the German people for association with other peoples in a civilized world community.

Not the Least of His Postwar Reconversion Problems



A Word to Tourists

The Wide Horizon

By Ta-de-win

During the past year there has been a growing misunderstanding between the Mexican people and the Americans. Clouds of doubt concerning the good intentions of the "Colossus of the North" have arisen in the minds of some Mexicans, ominous clouds which can easily darken the horizon of good fellowship and eventually burst forth into a storm, but which, with a little give and take on the part of both Mexicans and Americans, will dissolve to let the sunshine of real friendship break through.

This does not mean Government officials have allowed prejudices to rule, for officialdom in both countries has actively manifested friendliness. So too with the scholars. There was no barrier of color or race as they met on a common ground of investigation and knowledge during the Third Round Table of the Mexican Society of Anthropology and History, when guests from the United States included notables from leading universities and institutes. For the ten days when they gathered around a table in a room of Chapultepec Castle, there was a spirit of keen interest and friendship between these neighbors.

José Martínez Cerrillo, editor of the magazine, Mexican-American, published by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico, was born in Kansas and lives in Mexico, so he appreciates the difficulties of adjustment between the two peoples. Señor Cerrillo says that to bring about a lasting friendship the American attitude must undergo revision. But if tourists will stop to consider that they are ambassadors without portfolio at this critical time, and that Americans in general are judged by these visitors, they will remember their manners.

Tourists agree that the country is beautiful, that a picturesque scene greets them at almost every turn, yet become impatient at *mañana*, which is really a part of Mexico's charm. Mexico is tropical and the tempo is slower, and fortunately a Mexican is never in too much of a hurry to go out of his way to assist a visitor in finding a certain street or locating a store, getting the right bus, or giving the date and place of some fiesta. That latter is another cause for *mañana* in Mexico. Her fiestas and innumerable holidays are of the utmost importance to Mexicans, even though they make tourists postpone shopping expeditions.

Mexicans have been through trying times since the 1910 revolution, but are forging ahead nobly in governing themselves, as well as in industry and agriculture, and at present Mexico is sending food and war material to the Allied Nations, while imports from the United States are fewer. Consequently, inflation has come, prices are unreasonably high, and Mexicans may be a bit resentful, when they see Americans throwing money around lavishly.

Right now, Mexico has an added burden in the many war refugees to whom she has opened her doors, particularly the Spanish Loyalists who fought so heroically against Fascism.

Sometimes Mexicans feel that the only Americans are those who rush from the race track to cocktail lounge and on to a night club, and as it does not seem possible to make those Americans over, it is imperative that the vast majority of tourists show Mexicans that they are just appreciative Americans who want to enjoy the sights and scenery of their neighbor country.

When Dwight Morrow became Ambassador to Mexico, he said: "I don't know what I am going to do, but at least I am going to like the Mexicans." And like them he did, to such a degree that he laid the foundation of the present official friendship between the two countries. And that is what every tourist can do—like the people as well as the country, like the flashing smile and the display of white teeth when the vendor of fruit and notions is approached with a friendly greeting. In fact, every tourist can be an important, though unofficial, delegate-at-large to the charming land on the other side of the Rio Grande.

Taming the Frontier

The Bookshelf

Philip Henry Sheridan, who entered the Civil War as a lieutenant and emerged as a major general, is regarded as one of the great strategists of the North and probably the most effective, if not the most brilliant, cavalry leader of either side.

He was regularly a dismal failure as a civil administrator. In the picturesque phrase of Carl Coke Rister, who studies his Indian campaigns in *BORDER COMMAND: General Phil Sheridan in the West* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, \$2.75), he always failed when he used the flat of his sword. As military governor of Louisiana and Texas, he misunderstood his job, and antagonized a desperate people needlessly. His one success lay in his firm stand for Juárez in Mexico, which contributed substantially to Maximilian's downfall.

As commander of the Department of the Missouri he faced the task of protecting the railroad builders and the settlers from the Plains Indians, the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho in the South, and the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho in the North. Sheridan's force was totally inadequate to police the vast region.

In 1868 he marched deep into Indian Territory, established a base camp and sent Custer's Seventh Cavalry through a terrific blizzard to wipe out Black Kettle's Cheyennes on the Washita. The Kiowa and Comanche made a practice of living on their reservation at Fort Sill, drawing rations and trading for arms during the winters, conducting periodic moonlight raids into Texas in summer. To this day the full moon is called the Comanche moon in parts of Texas. Sherman arrested the Kiowa leaders and sent them to trial in Texas, where two of them received prison sentences, and Sheridan planned to drive the Southern tribes without rest. By the end of 1874 MacKenzie, Miles, Davidson and others had harried them from the loneliness of the Staked Plains to their reservation. The conquest of the Southern Plains was complete.

Sheridan sent Crook, Terry, Gibbon and Custer against the Sioux in the North. Much to his surprise he found winter campaigning out of the question; and Custer, using the same reckless tactic that had succeeded on the Washita, dividing his force in the face of a superior enemy, invited the disaster of the Little Big Horn. Still, relentless pursuit by several forces, and the continual slaughter of the buffalo, the Indian's commissary, led to virtually complete pacification shortly thereafter. Sheridan was made commander in chief of the army, succeeding Sherman, in 1876, and a full general in 1888.

Opinion will no doubt continue to divide on the wisdom of Sheridan's Indian policy. Certainly he was bitterly opposed by the proponents of the peace policy, and certainly he was ruthless, even cruel. It must be remembered, however, that the Indians were also ruthless and cruel. Without a doubt, Sheridan advanced the settlement of the West by a decade at least. Dr. Rister's book is carefully documented and it fills a gap in our knowledge of western history. K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

An Economic Waste

On beer, wines, and liquor the American people spent a record seven cents out of every dollar they earned in 1943—which recalls incidentally the contention of Sir Josiah Stamp, famed British economist, that the alcoholic beverage business creates fewer jobs and less wealth in proportion to its dollar volume than almost any other.

Viewed solely from the economic angle, we suppose, a case could be made out that beer, wines, and liquor in wartime soak up a maximum of surplus spending power with the expenditure of a minimum of manpower. But if that is true, then the converse is true that in peacetime the money spent on alcoholic drinks is more nearly wasted—still viewed strictly from the viewpoint of economic activity—than almost any other money people spend. —Minneapolis Star Journal.

The Orlemanski Mission

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Both political and religious figures in the capital are continuing to take a close interest in the incidents surrounding the visit to Moscow of the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, pro-Soviet Roman Catholic priest of Springfield, Mass., and the aftermath of his now-famous interview with Premier Stalin.

The prevailing view is that the affair is by no means terminated, either as it may affect the Russian Government, the Vatican, or religious freedom generally. It is naturally being appraised from varying viewpoints and the following represents a summary of the most significant observations:

1. It is generally agreed that all the facts are not yet in, that more are yet to come from all three sides of the dispute—from the Soviet authorities, from the Vatican authorities, and from the American-Polish parish priest—before any final conclusion can be reached as to what has been accomplished, for whom and to what purpose.

2. While official sources remain sealed, the most objective Roman Catholics who will discuss the matter incline to the view that, while conceivable, it would be improbable that the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski could have obtained the diplomatic and political facilities to carry out his own mission to Moscow without at least the knowledge—even if without the overt approval—of his church. It is in the record that the priest's first request to Secretary Hull for a passport to make the trip went unheeded and unanswered, and it would not be unlikely, because of the cordial relations between the Administration and the Vatican, that a successful effort was made to determine the wishes of the Roman Catholic Church, which, while withholding approval, may have looked the other way.

3. Despite the rebuke which was administered to the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski by his Bishop, the Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, and the imposition of penalties which were quickly lifted after he promised neither to speak nor to write about his visit, the opinion prevails that the Vatican is maintaining its traditional flexibility of action, that it is carefully keeping itself in a position where it can act to lay hold of some of the fruits of the apparently unauthorized mission of the priest, or repudiate him more fully if that would help to get something better. As one well-informed Roman Catholic remarked, if the church had sent Orlemanski it couldn't

have arranged things better; it has a potential gain and nothing is lost.

4. There appears to be some, if not, indeed, a very significant difference between the status of religious priority which the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski sought to obtain for his church in Poland and the guarantee of religious equality Stalin was willing to give.

In a statement issued in Moscow on May 6, the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski said that "the religion of our forefathers (Roman Catholicism) shall be the religion of the Polish people and Marshal Stalin will not tolerate any transgression in this regard," but Marshal Stalin in his statement of May 12 showed that he had given no such promise. He pledged only "freedom of conscience and freedom of worship" to all religions.

5. Actually, the kind of religious freedom which Stalin bespoke over his name in the statement Orlemanski was authorized to release—that is, complete freedom for all religions rather than exclusive freedom for one religion—comes nearer to the American definition of religious liberty than it does to the policy of religious priority which prevails in those countries where the Vatican is able to determine this issue.

It has suggested to some Protestant leaders that the time may be propitious to take up directly with Stalin the proposal which the Protestant churches of the United States put before the American State Department on April 22 last. This appeal, embodied in a formal memorandum, was that American diplomacy act to enlist the support of all the United Nations in having the "right of individuals everywhere to religious liberty" incorporated into all the postwar peace treaties.

It is on the record that the Russian Premier issued a personal invitation to the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski to visit Moscow, and since the Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, had only recently declared, "The Vatican has approved of many Fascist acts of aggression," it seems likely, in going over the head of the Pope, that Stalin wanted to evidence directly to American Roman Catholics his friendliness, and thus increase the popular support in the United States for postwar collaboration with the Soviet Union.

But whatever the specific purpose of Stalin's initiative, he has again given his word in behalf of religious freedom, and it opens the way to advance the cause of religious liberty—of religious equality—rather than religious priority.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Motion Pictures Overseas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today I read *The Wide Horizon*, by Frank Daugherty, in which he told of the Army's Motion Picture Service and its efforts to get up-to-date films to our servicemen overseas. He also invited servicemen to write in about their experiences with "motion pictures for the boys."

I was in one of the first Marine units to land in the Solomons. On board ship en route we had several movies each week out they were all several years old. However, they had been fairly good pictures at one time, and they definitely had entertainment value, even though seen before.

The next opportunity I had to see a movie was in December, 1942, when I reached an Army hospital just outside of Suva, Fiji. The Red Cross hut in connection with the hospital showed movies twice a week. They were entertaining, but old. The Red Cross woman was not satisfied, however, and had complained to the officer in charge. She told me later he said that no pictures could be shown to us at the hospital which had not already been shown at the commercial theaters in Suva, about five miles away. This was according to a contract between the movie industry and the theater.

Another thing, I believe the men overseas would rather see older good pictures than any of the numerous propaganda pictures produced in the last several years.

Marine Barracks Cpl. T. O. THORSEN
San Francisco

Dealing With the Present

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am saddened by two letters on your recent Montgomery Ward editorial, "A War Issue." It had impressed me as being very fair in its attempt to give both sides of the question, which added to the power of your appeal at the conclusion, that until the war is won, such discussions must be secondary. Personally, we can only see one side. We

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